Library of Congress

Guaranteed Bona-Fide, Every-Day Circulation Larger Than That Of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LXII.--NO. 102. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,647

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, by Mail,		$5.00
Six Months,	"	2.50
Three Months,	"	1.25
Two Months,	"	1.00

Delivered to Subscribers in the City at 45 Cents per Month.

The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

The army for the invasion of Porto Rico, Gen. Miles in command, is on the way; Miles left yesterday on the Yale, and is expected to reach the landing place to-morrow; the expedition will comprise 30,000 men, and will be assisted by the navy. —— Shafter's army will remain at or near Santiago until the yellow fever is stamped out. —— No time has been set yet for departure of Watson's squadron. —— Quarantine officers at Newport News refused to permit the landing of sick and wounded on the Senaca from Santiago; there are three suspicious cases of fever on the vessel. —— John J. Eagle, an employe of the Southern Railway Co., in Washington, D. C., died from effects of a blow of the fist, inflicted by Sam'l Batt. —— Spaniards destroyed light-houses on the north coast of eastern Cuba; the garrison at Guantanamo spiked its cannon and blew up the magazine. —— New York markets: Money on call steady at 1½@1½ per cent., last loan 1½ per cent.; cotton dull—middling uplands 6 3-16c; flour dull but steady; wheat—spot steady; No. 2 red 88c; corn—spot firm; No. 2 39c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine steady at 27½@28c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 17.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 79 deg.; 8 P.M. 81 deg.; maximum, 72 deg.; minimum, 72 deg.; mean, 83 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .43; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 5.43 inches.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 4.1 feet.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

Very heavy rains occurred in the Mississippi valley districts and light to moderate showers elsewhere, excepting in Georgia and South Carolina. The temperature changed but slightly. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported: La Fayette, La., 1.54; Mansfield, La., 2.24; Donaldson, La., 2.84.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Moderate thundershowers have occurred during the past twelve hours in Eastern North Carolina and Alabama, and lighter showers in the lower Mississippi valley and in the lake regions. The weather is partly cloudy to-night over all sections east of the Mississippi river, and thence westward it is clear, with very high temperature reported, being highest in Nebraska and Kansas. A storm area is central in the upper Mississippi valley, and it is causing fresh to brisk southerly winds throughout the west and upper lake regions. The pressure is highest over Florida, but it has fallen some in all sections.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Fair; high temperature; southerly winds.

Port Almanac—July 19.

Sun Rises	4.57 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.14 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 48 M.
High Water at Southport	8.19 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	10.49 P. M.

A new and dangerous $10 counterfeit is worrying the bankers. It isn't worrying us at all.

During the engagement with Cervera's fleet the Oregon fired 1,776 shells in a few hours, and they hatched out lots of trouble for the Spaniards.

Spanish honor is not so high strung that it will not permit this government to pay the expense of its troops back to Spain and to board them until they get home.

When Commodore Schley started in pursuit of the Cristobal Colon he said he had 800 tons of coal on board and plenty of wood work in his ship and he would get her if he had to follow her to Spain.

Admiral Dewey speaks in complimentary terms of the good behavior and bravery of the Chinese who were on his ships. This shows the happy effect of association. During the Chinese-Japanese war the Chinaman was never in his element except when running.

Admiral Montejo, whom Admiral Dewey did up, is of Irish descent. Admiral Camara, whose turn it will be to be done up next, is half English. His mother was an English woman. But our sea-fighters have no prejudices against nationalities and will treat all alike.

It is said that the prisoners from Cervera's fleet were the most disagreeably disappointed fellows who ever struck this country. They expected to be shot but on the contrary were assigned to comfortable quarters and filled up with good, wholesome American provender, against which they didn't seem to have the least prejudice.

An illustration was recently given in Austria to show in what short time a growing tree could be converted into paper and printed in newspapers. Two trees were cut down at 7:35 A. M., and at 10 A. M., were sent out from the printing press printed and folded. Thus in two hours and twenty-five minutes the wood was converted into printed papers.

Within three months, since this war began, Spain has lost twenty-one warships valued at about $15,000,000, about 3,000 killed, and captured soldiers, Cuba, the Philippines and Santiago, not to talk about the money she has lost. If the war lasted twelve months she would not have a place to roost.

As the Populist State Convention unanimously indorsed Russell, why should not the Republican State Convention unanimously indorse Rocky Mount Butler? Russell and Butler are "two of a kind," and "turn about is fair play."

Aguinaldo, the Phillippine Chieftan, is cross-eyed. That's what puzzles the Spaniards. They can't tell in what direction he is aiming.

The fact that Admiral Dewey has ordered 60,000 pounds of soap makes it look as if he was getting ready to clean the Spaniards out.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

King Grocery Co.—Cheese.
Masonic—Meeting Wil. Lodge.
J. W. Murchison—Santiago has capitulated.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Lost—A card case.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mrs. John Creasy left yesterday to visit relatives in Virginia.

— Mr. C. D. Sikes, of Grit, was a welcome visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Capt. E. G. Parmele came up from Fort Caswell yesterday. He will return to-day.

— Miss Maggie McDonald, who has been visiting at Burgaw, returned home yesterday.

— Privates Matt W. Schmitt and S. F. Stiles, of Fort Caswell, came up to the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. D. Sessoms, one of the STAR's good friends at Stedman, was a caller at this office yesterday.

— Mr. I. W. Cooper has returned to the city after spending his Summer vacation at home, Conway, S. C.

— Mr. J. W. Freeman has returned after a succesful business trip to Fayetteville and other points on the Cape Fear.

— Mrs. D. J. Broadhurst, of Goldsboro, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. D C. Richardson, corner Seventh and Princess streets.

— Mrs. W. W. Shaw, of Durham, wife of the auditor of the Interstate Telephone Company, is in the city with her children, visiting the family of Mr. W. H. Shaw.

— Mr. J. L. Booker, formerly of Wilmington, but now connected with A. F. Merrick & Co.'s wholesale grocery house in Charlotte, is spending a few days on Ocean View beach.

— Miss Corinne Butler, who has spent several weeks here with her friend, Miss Lena Berry, left for home in Florence yesterday. She was charmed with her visit, and so were several others among Wilmington beaux.

— Miss Pearl Clarkson, one of Charlotte's most charming young ladies, who has been on a visit to her friends, Miss Leonora Cantwell and Miss Octavia Boatwright, returned home yesterday, much to the regret of her many friends.

— Mr. E. A. Woodruff, brother of Mr. F. L. Woodruff, the genial manager of the Wilmington Bell Telephone exchange, arrived in the city Sunday from Washington, and has accepted a position with the Virginia Life Insurance Company.

— Mr. W. J. Atkinson, of Blenheim, S. C., one of the veterans who was in the battle of Bethel, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday, where he called to see two of his comrades of Co. H, whom he had not met for thirty-three years. You may bet he was welcome.

Y. M. C. A. Auditorium To-night.

A good programme to occupy an hour or more has been arranged for the graphophone concert at the Y. M. C. A. to-night. Those who have not heard the graphophone with Captain Smith's new horn have no idea how clear and distinct it makes the music. He has given it a trial in the auditorium with satisfactory results. The concert begins at 8.30. Members of the Association have free admission with their friends.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR. †

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Special Meeting of Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Company.

W. C. & A. R. R. PROPOSITION.

Terms Accepted and the Board of Directors Authorized to Make the Deeds Necessary to Complete the Transaction.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company was held yesterday at 11 A. M., at the office of the company. Mr. Warren G. Elliott, the president of the company, presided and Mr. James F. Post, Jr., secretary, recorded.

Messrs. H. Walters, Junius Davis and J. W. Norwood were appointed a committee on proxies. This committee reported 27,904 shares represented by person and by proxy out of a total of 30,000 shares. The meeting was then ready for business. The secretary read the resolutions passed by the board of directors at a meeting in Baltimore on Friday.

The chair announced the object of the meeting as being to act upon a proposition submitted by the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company looking to the release of that company's railroad property now held under lease by the W. & W. R. R. Company. The proposition was to give the W. & W. R. R. Company five thousand shares of the common stock of the Atlantic Coast Line Company of South Carolina, of the par value of $100 per share, in consideration of such release. A resolution was offered and unanimously adopted accepting the terms, and instructing the board of directors to make whatever deed necessary to release the railroad property in question and reinvest it in the W., C. & A. Railroad Company.

President Elliott announced the death since last meeting of Dr. A. J. De Rosset, of Wilmington and W. H. Willard, of Raleigh, who were for a long time members of the board of directors of the W. & W. Railroad Company. Mr. Elliott suggested that he thought their long and valuable services called for some formal act on the part of the stockholders. A motion that the chair appoint a committee of three to prepare suitable resolutions to be presented at the annual meeting in November was unanimously passed, and the chair appointed Messrs Junius Davis, William Caldier and George Howard. One of the vacancies in the board was filled by the election of Mr. Junius Davis. The other vacancy will be filled later.

After the stockholders had adjounred the board of directors of the company met and instructed the president to execute such papers as might be necessary to carry out the intentions of the stockholders as to the lease of the W., C. & A. Railroad property.

W. C. and A. R. R. Co.

Pursuant to adjournment at Florence on Friday, July 15th, the stockholders of the Wilmington, Columbia, & Augusta Railroad Company met yesterday at noon. President Warren G. Elliott and Secretary James F. Post, Jr., were both present. The object of the meeting was to confirm in North Carolina the action taken at Florence in regard to the consolidation o' the company with other companies into the A. C. L. Company of South Carolina, an action that was necessary as the road is an interstate road. A motion accomplishing this was offered, seconded and unanimously passed. The stockholders then adjourned.

The directors met and took similar action to that taken at Florence, that is, approving the deed which had been drawn perfecting the consolidation and instructing the president to execute the same and other papers necessary to completely effect such a consolidation.

The Effect in Wilmington.

There has been some curiosity to know what effect, if any, upon the Coast Line's interests in Wilmington the consolidation will have. While the details of the operation of the new system have not yet been worked out, it is safe to say that the consolidation will not operate to the injury of Wilmington. The fact is it isexpected that it will have the effect of increasing the force of clerks and bookkeepers at the general office here.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Convention To-day at Warsaw—Lockey Likely to be Nominated.

The Republican judicial convention of the Sixth district will be called to order at 1 o'clock to-day at Warsaw for the purpose of nominating candidates for Superior Court judge and solicitor. The New Hanover delegation, whose names appeared in Tuesday's STAR, will go up this morning, ready to push the claims of C. P. Lockey, Esq., who, it seems quite likely, will receive the nomination. It is thought by some that no nomination for solicitor will be made, the understanding being that M. C. Richardson, the present Populist incumbent, will receive the Populist nomination and be supported by the Republicans. In the convention the counties composing the district will be entitled to vote as follows: New Hanover, 4; Pender, 2; Sampson, 4; Duplin, 2; Onslow, 2; Jones, 2; Greene, 2; Lenoir, 2, and Carteret 2.

— Mr. N. Paul, the popular confectioner, and Mrs. Paul will leave for Norfolk to-day on Pipkin's excursion.

REV. P. H. HOGE, D. D.

The Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church Greeted by Large Congregations—The First Service.

Quite a large congregation greeted Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., at the First Presbyterian Church Sunday at 11 o'clock, the occasion being, as previously announced in the STAR, the first service conducted by him since his return from a tour of Europe and the Holy Land. The occasion, in spiritual and social interest, fulfilled the most sanguine anticipations of pastor and congregation.

Dr. Hoge chose his text from Psalms 145: 9—

"The Lord is good to all: and His tender mercies are spread over all His works."

He prefaced his sermon with a feeling reference to the pleasures of his trip, his safe return and the goodness of God's dealings with pastor and people during their separation. He congratulated his congregation that during his trip of more than fifteen thousand miles and protracted absence, there had been such little serious sickness and no unanticipated deaths save two infants.

The sermon proper was well up to the high standard of spiritual and literary excellence which so distinguishes Dr. Hoge as a minister. Several references were made to incidents and scenes from his recent travels. The teachings of the text were portrayed in a truly masterful manner.

After the sermon Dr. Hoge announced that he would be glad to greet and grasp the hand of all his friends in the congregation, and there followed a scene which attested most emphatically the great bond between this pastor and his flock. Hundreds of people lingered to take advantage of the opportunity.

The service at 6 o'clock in the afternoon was well attended and highly enjoyable.

DELIGHTFUL WATERMELON FEAST.

By Two Gallant Wilmingtonians To Ladies at Seashore Hotel.

A most delightful watermelon feast was tendered the young lady guests of the Seashore Hotel on Ocean View Beach on Sunday night, by Mr. Albert Peschau and Mr. J. D. Bellamy, Jr., 3rd, and was much enjoyed by all.

The following young ladies and gentlemen constituted the party:

Miss Georgia Lawe, Miss Rosa Etheredge, Miss Katharine Jordan, Miss King, Miss McDonald and Mrs. Hooks, of Charlotte; Miss Ella Taylor and Miss Gallegher, of Washington, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, Mr. Gillespie, Major E. B. Springs and Mr. O. L. Smith, of Charlotte; Mr. J. Tucker, Lynchburg; Mr. J. S. Miller, New York; and Mr. T. M. Turnteen, Mr. T. C. DeRosset, Mr. J. R. Williams and Mr. Fred W. Dick.

MARRIED SUNDAY.

Popular Young Couple, of Dudley, United by Rev. J. W. Kramer.

Last Sunday morning at ten minutes to nine o'clock Mr. Jno. W. Grady and Miss Rosa Herring, of Dudley, were happily married by Rev. J. W. Kramer at Mr. Kramer's residence on North Fourth street. The young couple came down to Wilmington Saturday and stopped with Mrs. C. Ezzell, 702 North Fourth street, who is an aunt of the bride. Immediately after the ceremony yesterday morning, Mr. and Mrs. Grady went to the A. C. L. depot and took the 9.30 train for home. The marriage was just the least bit romantic on account of its taking place away from the home of both the contracting parties.

To Visit Washington.

The excursion to Washington, Baltimore and Norfolk will carry crowds of people to-day. The train will leave at 8.30 o'clock this morning. Mr. R. E. Pipkin, the manager, came down yesterday afternoon to start with the party. Miss Laura Weeks and Messrs. C. Ed. Taylor, Moody Mintz, W. T. Pinner and E. D. Guthrie came up from Southport yesterday to go on the excursion. The train arriving at 5.40 P. M. yesterday brought several extra cars for the excursionists.

Excursionists.

King and McKinnon's annual excursion from points between Fayetteville and Bennettsville arrived yesterday over the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad at about 12 o'clock. The passengers who numbered nearly four hundred, were transferred to the Atlantic Coast Line wharf where the most of them took the cars for Wrightsville beach. The excursion train left in return last night at 7.30 o'clock.

On a Vacation.

Mr. John D. Bellamy, Jr. 3rd, of the National Bank of Wilmington, left the city yesterday afternoon on a two weeks vacation which he will spend at Blowing Rock, Cleveland Springs, and other popular Western North Carolina resorts. Mr. Bellamy is one of Wilmington's most popular young men and will be very much missed, both in city and beach social life.

Committee Meeting.

Mr. J. A. Brown, of Chadbourn, arrived yesterday to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the East Carolina Fruit and Truck Growers' Association, which will be held to-day at The Orton. The other members of the committee are Mr. J. S. Westbrook, of Felix, and Mr. J. H. Moore, of Burgaw.

LOCAL DOTS.

— The brig *Starlight* sailed from here yesterday for Port of Spain with a cargo of lumber.

— Blain's colored volunteers will meet to-night at the corner of Seventh and Castle for practice.

— Two marriage licenses were issued yesterday, Sylvester Ennett to Isabella Wilkins and George Casey to Sarah Ann Moore, all colored.

— The regular, *bona fide* mail circulation of THE MORNING STAR is larger than the mail circulation of all other Wilmington Dailies combined.

— Twelve soldiers, in charge of Sergeant Taylor, came up from Fort Caswell yesterday and left on the Newbern train for Fort Macon, where they will be stationed temporarily.

— Yesterday was one of the hottest days of the season. The thermometer registered as high as 94, same as on one or two other hot days this season.

— Thursday night from 5 to 11 o'clock a delightful dance will be given by the Hanover Seaside Club on Carolina Beach. Elaborate preparations are being made for the success of the event.

— A notice of the loss of a card-case containing money and other articles of value, on the Seacoast train last night, appears in the business locals. The finder will please report to this office.

— The article by Col. J. G. Burr about the postoffice in former days that was to have appeared in Sunday's paper was left out by mistake. It appears this morning on the second page and is well worth a careful perusal.

— 'Squire J. M. McGowan yesterday disposed of two trivial cases. A charge of larceny against Jessie Briggs, colored, was dismissed, and Eli Evans, colored, paid the costs in a case for assault and battery and disorderly conduct.

— R. F. Holmes, the colored man who figured so conspicuously in the courts some time ago, has been appointed first lieutenant of the Wilmington colored company at Fort Monroe. He will leave to-day for the fort.

— An excursion of about one hundred and seventy-five people arrived here last night at 6.45 o'clock over the Atlantic Coast Line. The passengers spent last night here, but to-day they will visit the seaside resorts and leave to-morrow.

— State Secretary W. M. Lewis, of the Young Men's Christian Association, is expected to arrive in the city to-morrow to spend several days in the interest of the work of the Association among the soldiers. He will go from here to Fort Macon, where the colored troops are stationed.

— The Seashore Hotel on Ocean View Beach will give one of their delightful hops on Wednesday night. The people of the city, Wrightsville and Masonboro Sounds and those on the beach are cordially invited to attend. There will be a late train leaving the beach at 11.30 o'clock.

LIEUT. ANDERSON AT SAVANNAH.

He Brought the Prize Ship Adula for the United States Court.

The Savannah *Morning News* of a very recent date publishes quite an interesting story about the bringing of the prize ship *Adula* to that port by Lieut. E. A. Anderson, who was in charge as prize-master. Lieut. Anderson is a native of Wilmington and is a brother of Mrs. T. H. McKoy, of this city. He is now a gallant officer on board the *Marblehead*, by which the *Adula* was captured off Guantanamo bay while trying to run the blockade. The prize is a screw steamer of 372 tons burden, 212.5 feet in length. She belonged to the Atlas Line of British steamers.

Referring to Lieut. Anderson and his war record, the *Morning News* says that he has already figured prominently in the operations on the southern coast of Cuba; that he had charge of the two launches from the *Marblehead* when that cruiser was engaged in cutting the cable running out from Cienfuegos.

WANTS WILMINGTON REPRESENTED.

Chief McNeill of Fayetteville Here Sunday and Yesterday.

Chief McNeill of the Fayetteville Fire Department and president of the North Carolina Firemen's Association, spent Sunday and a portion of yesterday in Wilmington endeavoring to secure a racing team from the old Howard Relief Fire Company or the regular Wilmington department, to go to the tournament at Goldsboro. He seemed very anxious for the Howard Relief Company to send a team and left a pressing invitation for them with Chief Schnibben. However, the company decided last night that they would not send a team. And the only hope for Wilmington's representation at Goldsboro July 26th, 27th and 28th, is for the regular city department to send a team, and it is not thought probable that they will do so.

Second Regiment Band.

Mr. H. E. Schade, an accomplished bass player of Richmond, arrived yesterday and will join the Second Regiment Band. President James W. Monroe is delighted at the new accession and says he has his eye on one or two more fine musicians. Mr. Schade is a gentleman of very pleasant manners and will soon make hosts of friends in Wilmington. He was recommended to Mr. Monroe by Prof. Pindell, the famous Baltimore player.

NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

Russell's Agents Working to Secure His Endorsement by the Republican Convention.

SECOND REGIMENT'S CAMP.

Ewart's Resignation as Federal Judge Received—Judge Clark—Trinity College—No Removal of Troops. The State Fair.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 18.

The Republican State Convention will meet in Metropolitan Hall Wednesday at noon, and it is probable that the gathering of the Republican clans will be of unusual interest throughout the State. The statement that an attempt will be made to have Russell endorsed by the convention has been given great prominence in the press of the State, and it is learned that Russell's lieutenants have been doing a deal of silent work for this cause. Col. J. C. L. Harris, who manipulated the Wake county convention for Russell, says he has no idea that the convention will be called upon to endorse any one, and certainly not if there is any opposition. He says there will be no conflict in the convention, and if there is opposition to endorsing Russell no effort will be made to run over the opposition. He says that if any one is endorsed the entire administration will be approved, but this has two sides to it and Col. Harris is fully aware of the fact. A federal officer, of great prominence in his party, tells me that the convention will never see Russell endorsed as long as his (the official's) district is represented. The matter, so says Col. Harris, will be arranged before it is brought up in convention and thus trouble will be averted.

The six companies of the Second regiment ordered to garrison duty in the South left yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. The companies remaining here at Camp Dan Russell make a poor showing and the camp looks almost deserted. A number of members of the six companies ordered away were left in the hospital. They will rejoin their companies as soon as sufficiently recovered.

Col. John S. Cunningham is here making preliminary arrangements for the State Fair. He says the occasion this year will be one of which every North Carolinian may be justly proud. Among the addresses to be delivered during the fair will be one on Ex-Governor Thomas M. Holt, for years president of the North Carolina Agricultural Society.

The news reached Raleigh to-day that Sergeant Paul C. Hutton, of the First regiment, has been appointed contract surgeon in the United States army at a salary of $1,800 per year, with the rank of lieutenant, and has received orders to report for duty at Tampa, Fla., as soon as his discharge from his regiment, which has been applied for, can be received.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Judge Ewart's resignation as Federal judge was received to-day.

Judge Walter Clark left here this morning for Durham to attend the meeting of the board of directors of Trinity College. Hot news is expected from Durham to-morrow.

The report that the remainder of the Second regiment will be ordered away to-morrow has no foundation. The streets vacated by the six companies that left yesterday were to-day occupied by the companies further from the Colonel's headquarters. This in a degree helps the situation, and will prevent an amount of sickness on account of the distance from sinks.

FOR STEALING HOGS.

Willie Pierce Sent to Jail in Default of $100 Bond.

In Justice R. H. Bunting's Court yesterday two cases were tried. One was against Willie Pierce, colored, charging him with the larceny of two hogs from Warrick Perry, colored, on the 17th of last month. Pierce was committed to jail in default of a $100 bond for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Criminal Court. The charges made by the prosecution are that Pierce stole the hogs from Perry and sold them to Crist McCullock, colored.

The other case was against Fred Hill, colored, charging him with stealing a blacking-brush from John Murphy, colored, a fellow boot-black. Justice Bunting held there was not probable cause and dismissed the case.

Recruits for Battery I.

Thirty recruits for Battery I, Fort Caswell, arrived yesterday from Boston and spent the night at the Bonitz House. They will go down on the *Wilmington* this morning. Private G. A. Snow was in command and the others were A. D. Bowdoin, J. P. Foy, C. J. Foy, R. F. Kane, Geo. F. Hunt, J. P. Doyle, J. P. Fenton, T. M. Gill, Jno. J. Downey, Jno. Hurley, Wm. Manuel, Jos. Haley, Jas. J. Murphy, Stephen Crotty, Jno. F. Bowman, Michael T. Lennon, Charles J. Callahan, Lewis Cayne, Jno. Donahue, John C. Cunan, Michael J. Sullivan, Patrick H. Redding, Dickson Bagdasarian, Louis A. Grosso, Jno. Stephenson, Anthony J. Machado, Timothy Rourke, Frank A. Warnock, Lawrence B. Mullen.

The men were very hot and dusty having travelled since seven o'clock Saturday afternoon, but they were in fine spirits.

Carolina Beach Signal Station.

The signal station at Carolina Beach has been abandoned for the present and the signal crew sent to the Norfolk navy yard for instructions. All the effects at the station have been shipped to Norfolk by freight. The boys who constitute the crew are A. L. Greenabaum, W. R. Middleton, J. R. Candle and A. L. Price. They left last night via the Atlantic Coast Line.

HOWARD RELIEF FIRE CO.

Important Meeting Last Night—Will Run an Excursion July 28th—No Goldsboro Representation.

The regular monthly meeting of the Howard Relief Fire Company, held in their hall last night, was quite an important one. Besides regular routine business, the company was called upon to decide whether or not they would send a racing team to Goldsboro July 26th, 27th and 28th. The matter was fully discussed and the idea abandoned.

Another matter which will very much interest the people of Wilmington is that the company decided to run an excursion to Carolina beach on the steamer *Wilmington* Thursday, July 28th. It is to be run under the auspices of the Hanover Seaside Club, in whose club house on that day dancing will be in progress from 5 to 11 P. M.

The company last night appointed the following committee of five gentlemen to be in charge of the excursion and the programme of entertainment to be provided to enliven the day on the beach: Messrs. William Fuchs, William Otersen, E. B. Harr, H. Mahr and W. H. Coleman. The company also last night outlined roughly some of the features of the entertainment to be provided for the day. There will be a bowling match, a shooting race, a running race, a sack race and a surf race. In the bowling and shooting races, the members of the company will be the contestants. The others, it is expected, will be open to outsiders. Prizes aggregating from $50 to $80 will be awarded.

During the meeting last night President M. Rotgen presided, and Mr. J. G. L. Geischen as usual performed the duties of secretary.

Officers Installed.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., installed officers as follows last night:

C. P.—J. O. Wiggs.
H. P.—F. P. Baldwin.
J. W.—E. F. Johnson.
Scribe—W. H. Howell.
Treas.—N. Jacobi.
Guide—F. LaFella.
First Watch—A. W. Allen.
Second Watch—C. W. Stewart.
Third Watch—W. W. Yopp.
Fourth Watch—W. J. Reaves.
First G. of T.—J. S. Sneeden.
Second G. of T.—T. G. Evans.
I. S.—J. E. Gorden.
O. S.—W. G. T. Keen.

The installing officer was D. D. G. P. L. L. Boon, assisted by the following grand officers:

G. H. P., N. Jacobi; G. S. W., W. W. Yopp; G. Sec. and Treas., B. J. Jacobs; G. J. W., C. W. Stewart; G. S., W. G. T. Keen; G. I. S., J. E. Gordon.

After the installation choice refreshments suitable to the weather were served.

North Carolinians at The Orton.

The following North Carolinians were registered at The Orton yesterday: W. L. Everett, W. D. B. McEachern, Laurinburg; W. B. Fort, Pikeville; R. O. Burton, Raleigh; J. D. Black, D. Gaster, W. L. Cobb, J. M. Walker, C. L. Banner, Fayetteville; S. B. Townsend, A. J. Galloway, E. B. Borden, Henry Weil, J. Steans, W. H. Lee, R. E. Pipkin, Goldsboro; Henry E. Reid, W. E. Ferrior, D. H. Mayo, W. A. Pool, Jerome Dowd and child, Charlotte; Miss Julia Little, Miss Mamie Ingram, Miss Lila Brent, J. L. Little, Wadesboro; J. A. Brown, Chadbourn; Oscar High, William Stanly, Whiteville; R. M. Williams, Maxton; Thos. Stamps, Lumber Bridge; E. L. Clark, Fay; E. D. Guthrie, Southport.

Before Mayor Wright.

Mayor Wright held court yesterday at noon and disposed of six cases as follows: G. W. Hill, colored, disorderly conduct, discharged; Word Cradle, disorderly conduct, nol prosed; Henry Reynolds, colored, disorderly conduct, fined $2.50 and costs; John Farris, disorderly conduct, continued until to-day; Joe Goodman, colored, disorderly conduct, judgment suspended on the payment of costs; Annie Sellers, colored, disorderly conduct, capias issued. She was arrested Saturday night and recognized Monday morning for her appearance at noon, which she failed to do.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JOHN'S HALL, July 19th, 1898.

Wilmington Lodge No. 319, A. F. & A. M.

REGULAR MONTHLY COMMUNICATION this (Tuesday) evening at 8.00 o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome.

THOS. F. BAGLEY, Secretary.

jy 19 1t

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 8.30 A. M.,

Is the day and time that the big Washington EXCURSION leaves. Don't forget. Plenty of room. Baggage car attached Get your tickets.

A. PREMPERT, 11 South Front street.

jy 17 tf

FOR RENT.

That desirable fifteen room House No. 409 North Front street, near A. C. L. depot, known as the Victor House. Has good Cistern and City Water, with modern improvements. Has been successfully used for twelve years as a hotel. For terms, &c., apply to

Jas. Madden.

jy 17 2t

GRAND EXCURSION.

Steamer Frank Sessoms, Capt. Ward, on Black river. FRIDAY, 22nd. Grandest Pic-nic Excursion of the season. MUSIC ALL DAY by Italian Band. Boat leaves foot of Chesnut street at 7 o'clock; arrives at Alderman's Bluff at 10 o'clock. Returning, leaves Bluff at 5 P. M., and arrives at Wilmington, 8 P. M. Round trip, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. Allison Alderman, Allie Drew, John Zibelin, D. J. Corbett, R. P. Paddison, D. J. Black, Committee.

jy 14 6t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SANTIAGO HAS CAPITULATED! But We Have Not.

We are still holding the fort,

AND HAVE BEATEN ALL COMPETITION

On Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, Agricultural Implements, Mechanic's Tools, and

Everything IN THE Hardware Line,

Wholesale and Retail.

Mail orders given special attention.

J. W. MURCHISON,

The Leading Hardware Dealer.

jy 19 tf

ARE YOU WHITE?

Along with Christianity we can conquer the world, commercially and otherwise long before we CONQUER CUBA.

We Are Offering

"Cuban Blossom" Cigars,
"Renown,"
"Topical Twist-head,"

Altogether superior to any CIGARS sold for 5 cents, the sale of which on this market runs into hundreds of thousands. SMOKERS ask for these brands and take no substitute, as the substitute only makes more money for the seller. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Vollers & Hashagen,

General Provision Dealers for sale of Meats, Lard, Canned Meats, Corn, &c.

jy 17 tf Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.

Barbadoes Molasses

Of Our Own Importation
Now on Hand and
New Crop to Arrive.

WE CARRY ALL GRADES, STYLES AND PRICES.

The Worth Company.

jy 2 tf

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 27TH, 1898.

Leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, 6.30 and 10.10 A. M.; 2.30, 5.00 and 7.15 P. M. Sunday, 10.10 A. M., 2.30 and 7.15 P. M.

Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 3.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M Sunday, 11.30 A. M., 6 and 9.30 P. M.

On Fridays there will be two late trains up, 10 and 11.30 P. M.

The Saturday Special, leaving Wilmington at 1 P. M., and the 11.30 P. M. train from Ocean View, will be discontinued.

Freight will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats on the 6.30 A. M. No goods will be received unless accompanied by a way bill and freight prepaid.

GEO. R. FRENCH, President.
R. O. GRANT Superintendent.

je 28 tf

S. A. L. PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Seaboard Air Line has for distribution to its friends and patrons, some typical "Coon" pictures. These are PHOTOGRAPHS, 22 x 28 inches and handsomely framed. To cover part of the cost of the PHOTOGRAPHS and EXPRESSAGE, they are

SOLD AT $2.00 EACH.

They can be secured from the representatives of the Seaboard Air Line or upon application to T. J. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va., who will also be glad to send printed matter relative to Rates, Summer Resorts, &c.

jy 17 2t

Carolina Beach and Southport STEAMBOAT LINE.

Following Schedule in Effect After Wednesday, June 8.

Leave Wilmington, daily except Sunday, for Carolina Beach, 6 and 9.15 A. M.; 3 and 5.15 P. M.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—Leave Wilmington, 7.30 P. M.; leave Beach, 8.30 P. M.

Leave Beach, 7 A. M.; 1.00 P. M; 3.45 P. M.; 6.00 P. M.

Leave Wilmington Sunday, 10 A. M.; 2.30 and 7.30 P. M. Leave Beach, 12.30 P. M.; 6 and 8.30 P. M.

9.15 A. M. boat through for Southport—Leaves Southport, 12.00 M.

Fare on 5.15 and 7.30 P. M boats to pier and return, 15 cents.

J. W. Harper.

je 5 tf

CHEESE!

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED OURS?

It is the best CREAM CHEESE that we can buy and the price is only

15c per pound.

THE KING GROCERY CO.

B. F. KING, MANAGER, Fourth Street Bridge.

'Phone 387.
jy 19 tf

D. O'CONNOR.

Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLings for rent.

Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved city real estate.

se 6

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

Sixth District—John D. Bellamy, of New Hanover.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.

Second District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.

Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.

Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.

Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.

Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Sixth District—Rodolph Duffy, of **Onslow.**

A NEW ERA OPENING.

Sometimes men and nations control events, but oftener events control men and nations. As an illustration of this the war with Spain is a most interesting object lesson. Nations which have schemes of aggrandizement to carry out frequently find pretexts for war to enable them to carry out these schemes. But this country had no such schemes to carry out and therefore neither sought nor desired war with Spain, and it did all that diplomacy could do to avert it. The present administration shrank from war and would never have taken the steps that finally led to war if it had not been for the public sentiment that forced it to act. The Republican leaders shrank from war because they did not think the country was prepared for it, and they knew it would mean the expenditure of much money and the loss of many lives, but they were more afraid of the American people than they were of war. They dared not go before the people in another election without having taken some positive action to redeem the pledges of all the political parties in reference to Cuba, some positive action to help secure the independence of the fighters for freedom, and then even they justified the action they took not as friends of Cuban liberty, but as friends of humanity, sympathizing not with the ragged or naked wielders of the machete, but with the starving victims of Weyler's brutality. That was the principal justification they put before the world.

They would have continued to dally, and possibly correspondence would still be going on with Spain if it had not been for an event entirely beyond human prescience, the Maine horror—which thrilled this country from centre to circumference and crystalized the sentiment in favor of Cuban freedom into a demand for positive action, and thus the administration found itself forced and carried along on the popular wave which was too mighty to be resisted or ignored. It was forced to its ultimatum by popular sentiment, with which politics had nothing to do. It was the brave, honest American people demanding the pledges be kept and American honor vindicated, speaking to their servants who obeyed because they feared to disobey. Hon. Chas. H. Grosvenor, who is regarded as a spokesman of Mr. McKinley, publicly declared in one of his speeches that the Administration was *forced* into the war, but even then the event which fired the American heart, did not figure as one of the justifying causes of the war. The real precipitating cause was kept in the back ground and the starving reconcentrado stood at the front.

When contemplating the probabilities of war, and when discussing it and preparing for it Cuba alone figured, no one thought of anything but Cuba, and the desire was that the campaign should be made a quick, short and sharp one. Havanna and other ports were blockaded, and the popular belief was that the invasion of the island would speedily follow, and the work of driving the Spaniards out be promptly begun. This was urged and there are those whose experience and position enabled them to form opinions who declared that this could be done inside of sixty days.

But before the troops for that could be embarked events on the other side of the globe changed the whole programme. Dewey's grand achievment at Manila overshadowed Cuba and the starving reconcentrados and the original purpose of the war was as effectually obliterated as if it had never existed. Urged on by this unanticipated success, the war for humanity and the freedom of Cuba became a war for territorial extension, and now the men who were so anxious to avert war that they had absolutely to be forced into it, do not desire peace until they have accomplished the schemes that success has suggested. It is perhaps not singular that the success that has crowned our armies, and the ineffectual efforts that poor, dazed, pride-consumed Spain has made to withstand our energy and prowess, should have stimulated desire to seize and hold her islands permanently. Any other nation would have done the same thing and consequently they can't offer any reasonable objection to our doing it. We are only human, and all nations are grabbers.

But after all it isn't so much the desire to possess the islands which belonged to Spain on account of their intrinsic value as territory, for they are neither Californias nor Klondikes, and therefore "imperialism," in that sense, does not enter into it, but because they give us vantage grounds from which to extend our commerce, so that it is the imperialism of commerce that swings the pendulum, and therefore we take it for granted that if the policy of conquest with a view to permanent possession be abandoned, as it should be, we will secure possession of bases of action, ports that we can call our own, stations along the wide seaways where our merchantmen and warships may find resting places under their own flag, from which may radiate our commerce and our power.

This is not conquest, it is but one of the logical results of the captures we have made, a reasonable demand from a purely business standpoint, and a wise precaution when the opportunity presents not to leave ourselves in the power of rival nations or at a disadvantage if in the future forced to war with other nations. Business sense and self-protection both demand and justify this. With this war we have entered upon a new era, an era of commercial if not of territorial expansion, and we must make our footing sure and equip ourselves to meet the full measure of our aspirations.

DOCKERY'S ORGAN SPEAKS.

The *Republic* is published in the town of Rockingham, Richmond county, and is run by a stock company, of whom Oliver H. Dockery is one, and presumably a large one, for the paper has practically been a Dockery organ ever since it started, and a good one, too, edited with cleverness and ability. In last week's issue appears an editorial on Mr. Dockery, from which we quote the following:

> "The Republican standard bearer has a clean record—is able, and stands for the best interests in the greatest party of the age," etc.

This is from Mr. Dockery's home organ, a paper owned in part and in part managed by him. This paper calls him "the Republican standard bearer." No Republican-Populist, but the straight Republican standard bearer, leaving the Populist nomination out in the cold. Not satisfied with that clean cut statement, it emphasizes it with the supplemental declaration that he "stands for the best interests of the greatest party of the age," and, of course, this being so, he will work for the interests of this party, not for his people, or his State, but for this party.

Where does the Populist party come in here, even indirectly? It is as completely ignored as if it had no existence, which is somewhat remarkable, if not absolutely rude, in view of the fact that a so-called Populist convention nominated for Congress this "Republican standard bearer," who "stands for the best interest of the greatest party," after he had received the Republican nomination and agreed to stand on its gold platform, which he denounced and fought two years ago.

How can the manipulated fellows who in the Populist convention nominated this "Republican standard bearer" for Congress have the cheek to ask Populists to endorse their action and vote for the man who repudiates their party and all it contends for, and declares through his home organ that he will work for the best interests of the Republican party? Isn't this asking a little too much of men who call themselves Populists and profess to be governed by principle?

MINOR MENTION.

This Government is pursuing the proper and wise course in deciding not to turn the city of Santiago over to the insurgent Cubans, for even if they have the ability to govern wisely and well, there is still too much rancor and too much thirst for vengeance in the hearts of most of them to have any consideration for the persons or rights of Spaniards, whom they hate with a hatred that burns like nitric acid. In addition to this the celerity the Cuban soldiers have exhibited in picking up things they found lying around loose does not indicate a very great respect for the rights of property, and it would hardly be safe to put in their keeping the property of the people against whom they have been fighting. But the Cubans have no right to demand the control of anything until the independence of the island has been acknowledged and a Government organized. Then they may proceed to organize their district and municipal governments, and get the machine running right. In the meantime it is to the United States the world looks to see good, right-respecting government established in place of the despotism overthrown, and it does well to hold the eager Cuban back until his blood has had time to cool, and the way is clear for him to come in and with a cool head and honest resolve to enter upon the responsibilities that devolve upon him.

⁂

Santiago is one of Cuba's yellow fever incubators. At present it is said to be in a dreadful condition, which may well be, for it is not likely that even ordinary care, (which is never much) has been for some time been given to keeping it in a reasonably cleanly condition. Shortness of food supplies, and deprivation of many articles of food that the people had been accustomed to, no doubt resulted in much sickness and making those who suffered from insufficient food easy victims of disease. It would be somewhat remarkable if, under these circumstances, there was not some yellow fever and much other sickness in the city. But yellow fever is not one of the natural products of the place. It is simply the result of filth and the disregard of sanitary laws. Through ignorance, or slothfulness, or perhaps both, the authorities and the inhabitants have permitted the filth to accumulate for ages, and the harbor, the receptacle of the washings of the city, has become the reservoir of countless tons of filth. But it is not a hopeless case by any means, for there is nothing in the conditions that a good system of sanitation cannot successfully cope with. It will take time and a revolution of methods to effect this, but that city can be made as clean and healthful as any seawashed city, and much more easily than some of our Gulf cities whose drainage is not so good, and which once periodically suffered from imported yellow fever, more than Santiago now does from the fever of her own breeding. It is said that if clean and healthful it would be one of the most delightful cities to live in.

CURRENT COMMENT.

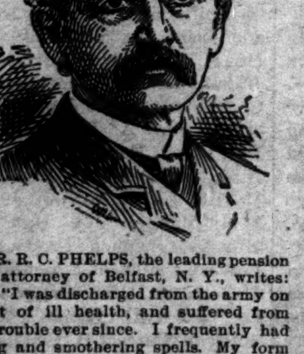
—— As this country is now engaged in the annexation business, why not annex Admiral Cervera, who is an excellent gentleman and a very brave soldier. It would be eminently proper to parole him and send him back to Spain, but unfortunately the Spaniards will shoot him if he returns home; therefore the best thing to do is to place him under the protecting wing of Uncle Sam.—*New Orleans State, Dem.*

—— The generosity of American soldiers toward the conquered Spaniards and the kind and considerate treatment which Spanish prisoners have received must have the effect to temper Spanish hatred. The Spaniards may not be able to understand it, but Spanish prisoners cannot but be appreciative of the tender mercies which have fallen upon them.—*Manchester, Va., Leader, Dem.*

—— Before Germany goes any further in the protection of her commercial interests in the Philippines, would it not be well for her to define what those interests are? According to unimaginative commercial statistics, she ranks fifth among the Powers which share the very limited commerce of the islands; from which it would appear that all she gets from the Philippines in a year would hardly pay for the coal her big squadron at Manila burns in a month.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

Cures a Prominent Attorney.



MR. R. C. PHELPS, the leading pension attorney of Belfast, N. Y., writes: "I was discharged from the army on account of ill health, and suffered from heart trouble ever since. I frequently had fainting and smothering spells. My form was bent as a man of 80. I constantly wore an overcoat, even in summer, for fear of taking cold. I could not attend to my business. My rest was broken by severe pains about the heart and left shoulder. Three years ago I commenced using Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, notwithstanding I had used so much patent medicine and taken drugs from doctors for years without being helped. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure restored me to health. It is truly a wonderful medicine and it affords me much pleasure to recommend this remedy to everyone."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Headache bad? Get Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles's PAIN PILL CURE ALL PAIN. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists. Change,

je 25 1y sa tu th

THE POSTOFFICE LONG AGO.

[*Prepared by Col. J. G. Burr Several Years Ago.*]

My earliest recollection of the Postoffice in Wilmington extends back to the year 1828. It was then located in a room on the first floor of the Clarendon Hotel, which stood on Front street where the hardware store of W. E. Springer & Co. now is. Mr. Christopher Dudley was postmaster. He was appointed by Mr. James Monroe. He held this position for a number of years until his health failed, when he resigned. During his occupancy the great fire of 1840 occurred, which destroyed the building in which the office had been kept for a great many years, and two entire blocks of the town. The office was then removed to a one-story brick shingle-roof store on Market street, known as the Bettencourt building and owned by Wm. C. Bettencourt, who succeeded Mr. Dudley as postmaster.

During the administrations of Messrs. Dudley and Bettencourt the rate of postage was for a single letter twenty-five cents for a distance of five hundred miles, eighteen and three-quarters for three hundred miles, and twelve and a half for a shorter distance, besides any inclosure, it matters not how small, subjected the letter to double postage which was rigidly enforced. In those days distance governed the rate of postage and not the weight of the letter.

About the year 1844 Mr. Bettencourt retired from the office and Mr. Daniel Dickson succeeded him retaining the same location until about the year 1846 when the public building for the custom house and postoffice having been finished on North Water street it was removed to that locality. It was during the incumbency of Mr. Dickson, the latter part of it I think, that the rate of postage was reduced to five and ten cents, which was regarded as a tremendous reduction and which many thought would inevitably ruin the department. Postage stamps were inaugurated about that time, but a letter could be sent unpaid, prepaid or paid by stamp, the latter however was seldom used. In 1849 the writer of this was appointed postmaster by Zachary Taylor and served until the election of Franklin Pierce, when he was removed from office solely on political grounds, he being a Whig of the Henry Clay school, and by the way the only Whig who ever held the office, and Mr. Dickson was reinstated, who continued in office until the capture of the city by the Federal force in 1865.

After the close of hostilities and the establishment of mail facilities Mr. J. D. Poisson was appointed postmaster but continued in office but a short time when he was removed and E. R Brink appointed who held the position for about twenty years, perhaps more. It was during Col. Brink's administration that the office was removed to a new brick building erected for that purpose on the Southeast corner of Chesnut and Second streets. Upon the election of Mr. Cleveland, Col. Brink was removed and Mr. O. G. Parsley was appointed in his place, he in turn giving way to Mr. G. Z. French, the present incumbent upon the return of the Republican party to power under Gen'l. Harrison. Within the past year the office has been removed to the beautiful public building on Front street, and is I imagine one of the most convenient and best appointed offices in the State.

The manner of conducting the business of the office at the present time and when I held the position forty odd years ago is altogether different. When the town bell rang for meal hours the office would be closed as the stores were and reopened with them. Postage was required to be paid in coin alone, gold or silver, and the accounts made up every quarter and forwarded to the department. It was against the law to deposit the public money in any bank and the postmaster had to keep it in his possession, which increased his responsibility, as the office could have been easily robbed by an expert or even an indifferent burglar. The bond required was ten thousand dollars and the income to the postmaster twenty-one hundred dollars, population from eight to ten thousand. The department drew drafts on the office for such amounts as they chose, but never for the full amount to the credit of the government; balances averaging nearly one thousand dollars were always on hand much to my annoyance as I did not want the responsibility, but the department would not relieve me but continued to issue innumerable small drafts on me until I went out of office. During the whole time I was in office, my accounts were never examined by any officer of the government, special agent or inspector as they are now called, none of those individuals went nosing around examining postoffices as if the employees of the government were a parcel of rogues. If anything went wrong in the mails the department would be advised with a request that a special agent be sent down to look into it, and he confined himself to that duty and nothing else. Of course in those days there were no registry or money order offices, and the sale of stamps was merely nominal. I do not think that during my term of office the sale of stamps amounted to fifty dollars. The postmaster was paid by commissions on amount of postage received and sent, and that allowed on newspapers was quite large. The newspaper mail was very large; nearly everybody subscribed to a newspaper and newspaper stands were entirely unknown. I had but one clerk in the office until a double mail was put upon the road, and when I applied for additional clerical assistance they directed that the mail agent who might come in with the mail on each day should report at the office and assist in making up and distributing the mail matter, much to their disgruntlement, for they received no compensation for that extra labor.

In concluding these rambling remarks I have only to say that the office when I held it forty-odd years ago was much more desirable than now, the compensation higher in proportion to population and not one tenth part of the labor that is now required, to say anything of one's independence and freedom from all kinds of espionage.

JAS. G. BURR.

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50 cts. and $1. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded. †

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Henderson *Gold Leaf:* Crops have greatly improved in the past few weeks and the prospects are very encouraging.

— Littleton *Reporter:* Mr. Marcus Adkins, aged about 75 years, says this is his forty-eighth year cutting grain and he hopes to be able to cut two more seasons, when he will be willing to lay it aside.

— Whiteville *News:* The experience so far in the tomato business, brought about by the canning factory, has demonstrated that tomatoes will make one of our most profitable truck crops in the future by raising plants under cover and setting out as soon as frost is over, thus making an extra early crop. Small shipments of tomatoes have been made from here the past two weeks, and have sold from $1.50 to $2.00 per bushel, though the price is declining now. The canning factory will perhaps commence operations early next week.

— Goldsboro *Argus:* One of the growing and profitable industries of this section which find always a ready market in Goldsboro is cattle raising. There is not a week of late, and hardly a day, that droves of beef cattle, of more or less proportions, are not brought to this city and sold. Many of these are shipped in car load lots, on the hoof to Norfolk and Philadelphia, while large numbers are slaughtered right here and served out to the city trade or shipped in piece to near-by towns. Goldsboro has a State reputation for the fine quality of its beef.

— Reidsville *Review:* Speaking of the cool weather this week a citizen remarked that it reminded him of one year before the civil war when there was frost every month and the farmers worked in the harvest field with their coats on.—— The small pox scare has entirely subsided and the only remembrance we now have of the unpleasant episode is a number of sore arms which are being tenderly cared for by some of our people. Several persons were made quite sick by vaccination and one or two had vaccina or cow-pox. The suspects who were quarantined were released last Saturday and the quarantine station closed up for the lack of patronage. It is now generally belived that Dave Hooper never had the small pox at all.

TWINKLINGS.

— "You kin git yo' daily bread by prayin'," says Uncle Mose, "but de nightly chicken has to be hustled fo'." —*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Johnny had been playing around the piano, and had had a fall. "What are you bawling about?" asked Bertie, contemptuously. "It was the soft pedal your head hit."—*Tid-Bits.*

— Maud—"So you are going on the stage this fall. Won't it embarrass you to appear in tights?" May—"Oh, dear, no! I expect to wear a bathing suit this summer, you know."

— Browne—"How surprised we would be if we could see ourselves as others see us!" Towne—"Yes; but think how surprised the others would be if they could see us as we see ourselves."—*Brooklyn Life.*

— "Remember," said the good man, "that there are sermons in stones." "Not in those that you run against with your bike," retorted the cynic, and the argument was necessarily at an end.—*Chicago News.*

— "I know why the Spaniards are determined not to quit fighting until the last soldier they have in Cuba is dead." "Why?" "They don't propose to have any trouble over the pension question."—*Cleveland Leader.*

— "Alfonso," said Mrs. Mildas, "here is a head in this paper that says, 'Had One Wife Too Many.' The rest of the article is torn off. How many wives do you think the brute had?" One, probably," was Mildas' prompt reply.—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

— Condolences: Member of the Firm—"James!" Office Boy—"Yes, sir." Member of the Firm—"James, I am very glad to learn, upon investigation, that your grandmother is really dead, and that you are therefore not lying to me in order to go to the base ball game this afternoon."—*Detroit Journal.*

Josephine's Piano.

Among the mangificent furniture made for the Empress Josephine was a piano ordered in 1808 by the Emperor Napoleon, and still considered one of the most valuable instruments of the kind in the world. It was stolen during the sacking of the Tuileries, and was afterward sold at a public auction, and is now in the possession of a London firm. The case is of the finest rosewood, ornamented with ormolu, while the keys are made of mother of pearl and tortoise shell. Napoleon's military taste is shown by the fact that one of the five pedals works a drum and triangle attachment. — New York Tribune.

"Time to Get Up."

The whistle of a locomotive can be heard 3,300 yards, the noise of a train 3,800 yards, the report of a musket and the bark of a dog 1,800 yards, the roll of a drum 1,600 yards, the croak of a frog 900 yards, a cricket chirp 800 yards, a dinner bell 2 miles and a call to get up in the morning 3 feet 7 inches.—Exchange.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

Persons troubled with diarrhœa will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhœa, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a travelling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Suited the Messenger Boy.

He is a well known man about town, and as such has so many engagements that he has difficulty in securing the amount of sleep demanded by nature. A night or two ago he was due at a swell card party out in the neighborhood of Rittenhouse square. Nine o'clock was the hour, and at 7:30 he found himself unable to keep his eyes open. He repaired to his apartments, but dared not lie down for fear he would oversleep himself and miss his engagement.

In the emergency an idea struck him. Going over to the messenger call with which his sitting room is equipped he rang for a boy. In a few minutes one put in an appearance.

"Did you ring, sir?" inquired the lad.

"I did," answered the man about town. "See that chair over there?" The boy nodded in the affirmative.

"Well," continued the man about town, "I want you to sit down in it and never move for just 30 minutes. Then I want you to make me get up. Understand?"

Once more the messenger nodded, and in less time than it takes to tell it the man about town was sound asleep on a couch. Promptly at the expiration of the half hour the boy awoke him, and the engagement was kept on time. This novel use of the messenger service has not been patented by its originator, and he says that others situated as he was are welcome to the idea.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

For 3,000 years the Hindoo standard of living has been almost the same for rich and poor. The rajah's floors are bare, and the rich man washes in the open air and dries himself in the sun like his poorer brother.

One of the surgeons of a hospital asked an Irish help which he considered the most dangerous of the many cases then in the hospital. "That, sir," said Patrick as he pointed to a case of surgical instruments.

A crossing sweeper in a fashionable part of west London advertised his pitch for sale in a daily newspaper. He had "owned" the crossing for 14 years, and for the good will thereof he asked £100.

Great Britain has 180,000 miles of roads which cost £90,000,000 and 6,000 miles of streets which cost £60,000,000.

"Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Ia." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute	6½	@	6¾
Standard	7	@	7¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	6½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New Mork, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	50
Virginia Meal		@	50
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	80	@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½	@	12
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	8	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	12
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 50
Choice		@	3 75
Straight	4 50	@	4 75
First Patent		@	5 25
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	50	@	52½
Car load, in bags—White	50	@	20½
Oats, from store		@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	90	@	1 00
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	12
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1⅞	@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	7¼
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	12 00
Rump		@	12 00
Prime		@	11 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	70
Lisbon		@	
American		@	70
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5⅜	@	5¾
Standard A		@	5½
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C. Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	8 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed	8	@	15

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

FAIRBANK'S
GOLD DUST
Washing Powder

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing.

ROSIN.—Market quiet at 95c per bbl for Strained and $1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market quiet at $1.25 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.00 per barrel for Hard, $1.50 for Dip, and $1.50 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine nothing doing; rosin firm, $1.20, $1.25; tar steady, $1.15; crude turpentine firm, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	274
Rosin	933
Tar	171
Crude Turpentine	29

Receipts same day last year.—114 casks spirits turpentine, 501 bbls rosin, 92 bbls tar, 43 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5¾c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 5-16	cts. ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	4⅝	" "
Low Middling	5 5-16	" "
Middling	5¾	" "
Good Middling	6	" "

Same day last year, middling 7¾c.

Receipts—2 bales; same day last year, 0.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 75c; Fancy, 75c; Spanish, 70@80c.

CORN.—Firm; 50@52½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00@1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to $2.25; six inch, $2.25 to $3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to $6.50.

TIMBER.—Market steady at $2.50 to $6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Money on call steady at 1¼@1½ per cent., last loan being at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3¾@4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady; actual business in bankers' bills 485¾@486 for demand; 484½@484¾ for sixty days. Posted rates 485½ and 487. Commercial bills 483@483½. Silver certificates 59⅝@59¾. Bar silver 59¼. Mexican dollars 45⅝. Government bonds irregular; U. S. new 4's, registered, 123@124; do. coupon, 125; U. S. 4's 109½@110; do. coupon, 110@111; U. S. 2's, 95; U. S. 5's, registered, 111@112; do. 5's, coupon, 112¼@113¼. State bonds—N. C. 6's 125; 4's 102.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 18. —Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine steady at 27½@28c.

CHARLESTON, July 18.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24c; no sales. Rosin quiet and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, July 18.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25c; no sales; receipts 1,221 casks. Rosin firm; sales 523 barrels; receipts 4,344 barrels; prices unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 18—There was a tolerably active market for cotton futures to-day with but little fluctuation after the opening call when the market developed a decline of 2 to 3 points under liquidation of some old local long accounts and selling by houses with European connections, and particularly for Liverpool account. For a time trading was quite active. But the market soon became slow and featureless.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Cotton very dull; middling uplands 6 3-16c.

Cotton futures closed quiet; sales 64,900 bales at quotations: July 5.99c, August 5.96c, September 5.99c, October 5.96c, November 5.96c, December 5.95c, January 6.02c, February 6.05c; March 6.09c, April 6.11c.

Spot cotton closed very dull; middling uplands 6 3-16c; middling gulf 6 7-16c; sales 1,000 bales.

Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 417 bales; exports to France 50 bales; exports to the Continent 2,062 bales; forwarded 67 bales; sales 7,000 bales; sales to spinners 100 bales; stock (actual) 102,569 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 923 bales; gross 932 bales; exports to Great Britain 45 bales; exports to France 50 bales; stock 275,569 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 1,999 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,149 bales; exports to France 50 bales; exports to the Continent 2,441 bales.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts 8,484,506 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,444,168 bales; exports to France 812,660 bales; exports to the Continent 2,951,213 bales.

July 18—Galveston, quiet at 5 13-16, net receipts 38 bales; Norfolk, nominal at 6⅛c, net receipts 17 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6⅜c, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 6 3 16c, net receipts 25 bales; Wilmington, firm at 5¾c, net receipts 2 bales; Philadelphia, not quoted, net receipts 45 bales; Savannah, quiet and easy at 5¾c; net receipts 192 bales; New Orleans, quiet and easy at 5 13-16c, net receipts 604 bales; Mobile, nominal at 5¾c, net receipts — bales; Memphis, dull at 5⅞c, net receipts 102 bales; Augusta, steady at 6⅛c, net receipts 30 bales; Charleston, quiet at —c, net receipts — bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Flour was dull but steadily held. Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red 88c; options opened easy under foreign selling; a rally with corn was followed by an after noon dullness and a downward tendency, inspired by weak French cables; July closed ⅞c up on strength in spot wheat, but other months were ½@¾c net lower; No. 2 red July closed 82½c; September closed 72⅞c; December closed 72⅞c. Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 39c; options opened steady and advanced on reports of continued drought West; July closed 37c; September closed 38c; December closed 38¼c. Oats—Spot dull; No. 2 27½@27¾c; options were influenced by strength in cash property and closed ⅛c net higher; July closed 26¾c. Beef steady. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies 6@7c. Lard firm; Western steam closed at $5 90; July $5 90, nominal; refined steady. Pork firm. Butter steady; Western creamery 13½@17c; do. factory 11@12¾c; Elgins 17c; imitation creamery 12@14½c; State dairy 12½@16c; do. creamery 14c. Cheese firm; large white fancy 7⅛c. Potatoes steady; new $2 75@3 00. Cotton seed oil steadier on the improvement in lard; prime summer yellow held at 24c; prime summer yellow 23½@24c. Petroleum quiet. Rice steady; domestic, fair to extra 5⅛@6¾c; Japan 5⅞@6⅛. Cabbage firm; Long Island $1 25 per barrel. Coffee—Spot Rio dull and weak; No. 7 invoice 6⅛c; No. 7 jobbing 6⅝; mild inactive; Cordova 8½@15c. Sugar—raw strong, tending upward; fair refining 3 9-16c; centrifugal 96 test 4 3-16c; refined firm.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Corn absorbed all the attention in the speculative pits to-day. Wheat ruled dull but firm. July wheat closed ⅛c higher; September ⅛c lower and December gained ⅛c. Corn and oats lost ⅛c. Pork left off 2½c up, lard unchanged and ribs 2½@5c higher.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Cash quotations: Flour—the market was steady. Wheat—No. 2 spring 75c; No. 3 spring 70@80c; No. 2 red 76⅛@76¾c. Corn—No. 2 33⅞@34c. Oats—No. 2 24¾c; No. 2 white free on board, 27½c; No. 3 white free on board, 26c. Rye—No. 2 48@48½c. Mess pork, per bbl., $9 90@9 95. Lard, per 100 lbs., $5 60@5 62½. Short rib sides, loose, $5 50@5 85. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, $6 10@6 20.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 July 73¾, 75, 73⅝, 74½; September 69@65⅛, 67⅝, 66⅞@67, 67⅛@67; December 67¼@67⅜, 67⅝@67¾, 67¼, 67⅜c. Corn—July 33⅜, 34@34⅛, 33¼, 33⅜c; September 33¾@34, 34½, 33½, 33⅝@33¾c; December 34⅛@34¼, 34⅞, 33⅞, 34⅛c; May 35⅝, 36⅝, 36, 36⅜. Oats—July 23¾, 24, 23¼, 23¼; September 19¾, 19⅞@20, 19⅝, 19⅝c; May 22⅛, 22⅝, 22¼@22⅜, 22⅜. Pork, per bbl.—July $9 87½; September $9 90, 10 10, 9 90, 10 02½. Lard per 100 lbs—September $5 67½, 5 72½, 5 67½, 5 70; October $5 75, 5 77½, 5 72½, 5 75. Ribs per 100 lbs.—September $5 75, 5 77½, 5 72½, 5 75; October $5 80, 5 80 5 75, 5 77½.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Flour dull; western super 2.90 and 3.15. Wheat easy—Spot 80½@80¾c; month 79¾@80c; August 74¾@75c; September 73½@73¾c. Southern wheat by sample 73@81½c. Corn strong—spot and month 37½@37¾c; August 37¾@38c; September 38¼@38½c; Southern white corn 39@40c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 white 31@32c.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, July 18, 4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot in fair demand; prices 1-32d lower; American middling fair 3 29-32d; good middling 3⅝d; middling 3 7-16d; low middling 3 5-16d; good ordinary 3 5-32d; ordinary 2 31-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9,400 bales American. Receipts 7,000 bales, including 4,600 American. Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand and closed easy. American middling (l. m. c.): July 3 23-64d seller; July and August 3 22-64@3 23-64d buyer; August and September 3 22-64d seller; September and October 3 30-64@3 31-64d buyer; October and November 3 19-64@3 20-64d buyer; November and December 3 19-64d seller; December and January 3 29-64d seller; January and February 3 19-64d seller; February and March 3 19-64@3 20-64d buyer; March and April 3 20-64@3 21-64d seller; April and May 3 21-64d buyer.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Nor bargue Parnass, 609 tons, Nilsen, London via Tybee, Paterson, Downing & Co.

CLEARED.

Brig Starlight, Rhodes, Trinidad, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

PORT OF SPAIN—Brig Starlight—241,528 feet lumber, valued at $3,305; vessel by Geo Harriss, Son & Co; cargo by E Kidder's Son.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., July 19, 1898.

SCHOONERS.

Riga (Russ), 299 tons, Erting, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Josie, 140 tons, Dionne, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Albert L Butler, 291 tons, Leland, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

John Russell, 186 tons, Thomas, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Isaac H Tillyer, 568 tons, French, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. In distress.

Frank S Hall, 152 tons, Moore, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Parnass (Nor.) 609 tons, Nilsen, Paterson, Downing & Co.

BARQUENTINE.

Anna (Dan), 283 tons, Bech, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Edith Sheraton (Br.) 214 tons, Michalsen, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARGES.

Carrie L Tyler, Shierlock, Navassa Guano Company.

DUCRO'S
ALIMENTARY
ELIXIR

Is highly recommended as a remedy for lung diseases and as a preventive for typhoid, malarial, and all kinds of fevers.

Agents: E. FOUGERA & CO., NEW YORK.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear on every the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "CASTORIA" *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.*

LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except the Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher M. D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Huxley's Conclusion.

There was once a discussion about toleration at Huxley's dinner table. He said to Professor Mivart:

"Oh, you must not appeal to me to support toleration as a principle!"

"Indeed?" said I.

"No," he continued. "I think vice and error ought to be extirpated by force if it could be done."

"You amaze me," I rejoined. "Then you rehabilitate Torquemada and some others we have all been accustomed to blame."

"I think," he answered, "they were quite right in principle, though the way they carried the principle out was injurious to their cause."

"Surely," I exclaimed, "burning alive is a strong measure."

"Yes," said he, "especially the smell."—London Telegraph.

Unexpected Testimony.

A farmer had an old horse that he wanted to sell, so, having doctored it up to make it appear as young as possible, he soon found a purchaser. The latter before taking away the horse told the farmer that he should like to ask the carter a question or two. Imagine the surprise of both buyer and seller when that worthy, in reply to a question as to the qualities of the horse, blurted out:

"Why, maister, I've knowed this hoss for 20 years, and I've never knowed un kick or bite!"—Pearson's Weekly.

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS'
The Original & Genuine
Worcestershire
SAUCE

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW YORK.

jan4 1y tu

The North Carolina College of Agriculture AND Mechanic Arts

Will re-open September 1, 1898, with improved equipment in every department. Twenty-three experienced specialists in Faculty. Full courses in Agriculture, Science, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Expenses very moderate.

For catalogues address

Pres. A. Q. HOLLADAY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

je 28 tf.

SEASHORE HOTEL,

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH N. C.
GEORGE CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
R. E. CRAWFORD, Manager.

Open for the Season.

New and beautiful building sprinkled by the spray of Old Ocean and yet twenty miles away from slightest danger by invasion. New and handsome furnishings with all modern conveniences. CUISINE up to highest standard of excellence. Drinking water furnished by artesian well. Daily concerts by Hotel Orchestra. Come to Wrightsville Sound for cooling summer breezes and matchless view of Atlantic Ocean,

je 2 tf

Wanted,

5,000 lbs. Wool.

3,000 lbs. Beeswax.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

je 4 tf

Alleghany Springs,

Virginia,

Recommended by the State Medical Society, is celebrated for its cures of Dyspepsia, in its various forms. Most extended and beautiful grounds in the mountains. Special rates to families. For descriptive pamphlet, testimonials, terms, &c., write to

C. A. Colhoun, Prop.

je 23 1m

Trade BIG G Mark
CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.
Price $1.00

CURE YOURSELF!
Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.
Sold by Druggists,
or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

DWARFS IN THE PYRENEES.

Theory of Their Origin Derived From Their Legendary History.

There has long dwelt in the heart of the Pyrenees, on the old Catalonian border of Spain, a race of dwarfs supposed by some to be of Tartar origin.

They inhabit the valley of the Ribas, in the northwestern part of the Spanish province now called Gerona. They never exceed 51½ inches in height and have short, ill formed legs, great bellies, small eyes, flat noses and pale, unwholesome complexions. They are usually stupid, often to the verge of idiocy, and much subject to goiter and scrofulous affections. The chief town of the Ribas valley is Ribas, a place of 1,500 inhabitants, about 800 feet above sea level. The mountains rise above the town to a height of 6,000 to 8,000 feet and command an amazingly beautiful panorama of mountain, plain and river, with Spanish cities visible upon the one side and French upon the other. The region is rich, both agriculturally and minerally, and is famous for its medicinal springs. In this paradise dwell the dwarfs, perhaps as degraded a race of men and women as may be found in any civilized community. They are almost without education, and inhabit wretched huts when they have any shelter. The most intelligent are employed as shepherds, and in summer they live for months at an elevation of more than 6,000 feet without shelter. Here they see no human creature save some of their own kind, often idiots, who are sent up every 15 or 20 days with a supply of food.

It is said that formal marriage is almost unknown among them. The women in some instances are employed in the village of Ribas as nurses for children, and as such are found tender and faithful. Before communication throughout the region was as easy as it is now it was thought lucky to have one of these dwarfs in a family, and the dwarfs were hired out and even sold to be used in beggary in neighboring cities. There are somewhat similar dwarfs in other valleys of the Pyrenees, but the number is decreasing, and those of the Ribas valley are reduced to a few individuals.

The writer rejects the theory of a Chinese origin for the dwarfs and believes that they are merely the degenerate descendants of the ordinary natives, ill nourished for generations upon a diet of potatoes and black bread. The fact that with improved means of communication the dwarfs are decreasing helps to confirm the writer's theory, and he believes that with proper nourishment and decent shelter their descendants would gradually return to the normal type. Meanwhile the neighbors of the dwarfs look upon them with a curious mixture of feelings. The fact that the dwarfs drink much at a particular mineral spring has given rise to a superstition that whoever drinks of it will become deformed, and the normal natives are horrified to see visitors experimenting with the dreaded waters. There is reason to believe that the waters of the spring are beneficial in the stomachs of well nourished persons, but injurious to those who are accustomed to an unwholesome diet, and it is entirely possible that the ill fed dwarfs have been injured by drinking of the spring.—Cosmos.

The Real Truth.

Some people deceive themselves with the notion that if they have been denied some advantage which another has had the only dignified course for them in life is to ridicule that advantage.

"It is a strange thing to me to discover," said Mr. X. to Mr. Z., "that I have wanted a college education all my life, and never have known it until lately."

"What brought it to your knowledge at last?" asked Mr. Z., smiling.

"I perceived that there was a certan bitterness in the light way in which I always said, 'Well, as for me, I'm heartily glad that I didn't go to college.'"—Youth's Companion.

Policemen in the city of Moscow carry lanterns at night. When an officer rests or enters a house, the lantern is set down on the pavement near where he happens to be

In England of 1,000 persons 68 are named Mary, 66 William, 62 John, 61 Eliza, 39 Thomas, 36 George, 36 Sarah, 33 Anne, 31 James and 23 Charles

Tobolsk, Russia, claims to be the oldest inhabited place in the world.

THEN AND NOW.

It is in old pagan Rome one day centuries and centuries ago. The shores of the Tiber are crowded with the citizens of Rome. They push well down the water steps, upon which stand a little circle of weeping women. These women are of the family of the man who stands upon a boat surrounded by a crew of dark haired Carthaginians. Back of the mass of people rise the white buildings of the city, and beyond these, away off in the distance, tower the mountains crowned by the beautiful Italian skies.

The man who stands so calmly taking his last look upon Rome and the Roman people is Atilius Regulus. He had been one of the most proud, gallant and successful generals Rome had ever had, but he had at last been defeated in a great battle by the Carthaginian Xanthippus and taken into the African city in the trail of a war chariot—a prisoner.

After holding him a prisoner for some time the Carthaginians sent him to Rome to lay before that nation certain terms and treaties. Before leaving he was taken into a temple, and there, standing before the gods, he took the most binding oaths to return to Carthage.

When the Roman senate assembled to hear the message of which Regulus was the bearer, he urged upon them not to accept the terms. He told them that he believed the senate should never concede to such terms, and he also said that he believed the Carthaginians could never force Rome to accept them. He knew that if the senate refused the terms it would mean his death, but he was a Roman citizen, and Roman citizens always thought of Rome first, honor next and life last.

The Roman citizens did refuse the terms, and so Regulus is standing in the boat bidding Rome and her citizens a last farewell. He bids his family goodby, and, turning to the young men who crowd the shores of the Tiber, he is about to speak. The noise and bustle of the people are instantly hushed, and his voice is heard saying:

"I could not love my country so had she been capable of a different decree! What matters it that one's life must be sacrificed in such a cause?"

And then the dark skinned crew drop the oars into the water, and a citizen of Rome is being borne rapidly down the Tiber toward the great blue sea across which torture and death await him.

* * * * * * * *

Mr. Purviance has finished his coffee and having lighted his cigar is looking over the morning paper. Mrs. Purviance, sitting across the table, is still sipping her second cup of the nerve destroying bean.

Suddenly Purviance gives vent to an exclamation.

"What is it, dear?" asked his wife, setting down her cup. "Is it those Cubans and Spanish again?"

"No," he answered, without looking from his paper, "it's nearer home this time." And he continues to read.

"What can it be?" wonders his wife as she again sips her coffee.

Whatever it is, she feels certain she will be told as soon as her husband reaches the end of the column he is reading.

Mr. Purviance lays down the paper and looking at his wife says mysteriously:

"Now, what do you suppose has happened?"

"Really, I can't imagine," she makes reply.

"Well, then, this has happened," says Mr. Purviance: "A resident of our city says that this city has been"—he picks up the paper and reads—"has been held up and bunkoed as successfully as ever a countryman was 'worked' by flimflammers." He lays down the paper and looks questioningly at his wife.

"What do you think of that?" he asks.

"Why, it's perfectly awful!" she exclaims. "Who do you suppose did such a thing?"

"I can't answer that," says her husband. "I dare say we shall know before long."

For a moment there is silence. Then his wife asks:

"Do you believe it?"

"There's no doubt of it," returns he; "the grand jury is making an investigation now. It seems that the city clerk, and the council, and the police are especially corrupted."

"The police;" cried Mrs. Purviance in alarm, "why, I shall be afraid to sleep nights!"

"Oh, no. You needn't be," says her husband soothingly. "Perhaps the police force isn't very bad. The main trouble seems to be robbing the city of money."

"Well, I can't see the difference," returns his wife. "If the police rob the city, wouldn't they just as soon rob us?"

"You don't understand about such things," says Mr. Purviance.

"I don't wish to understand," cries his wife. "I want to live in a city where I can feel safe from robbers and murderers and such people. I should like to know how we are better off than those poor people who have to contend with Tammany!"

"I say, it isn't as bad as that," said Mr. Purviance. For Mr. Purviance was a man who took a great personal interest in municipal reform in his city. He liked to think that his city was a model city in every respect of city government.

"Shall we tell the children?" asks Mrs. Purviance.

"Why not?" he asks.

"Why not?" echoed his wife. "Do you want the children to know that officers of the city, whom they have been taught to look up to and respect, are a band of thieves? That the flag that floats over their schoolhouse is only to cloak crime? If you do, I don't."

"Oh, come now," says Purviance. "The guilty persons will be punished."

"It isn't that that hurts me," returns his wife. "Do you remember that fresco of Maccari's in the Palazo—the one you thought so impressive? Well, Regulus was what I call a good citizen. Do you think we have as good citizens in this city? Even one?"

"Haven't you any faith in me, my dear?" asks Purviance.—St. Paul Globe.

Resigned to His Fate.

A French officer, conducting an exploring expedition recently up one of the rivers which flow into the Kongo, tells the following pathetic story of a negro slave:

One night while we were in camp there came from the jungle a youthful voice crying out to our boatman in the Yakoma tongue: "Hello, Sangos! Do you know on the Ubanqui the Yakoma chief Dembassi of the village of Dimassa?"

"Yes, we know him."

"Is he still living?"

"He was living when we left Ubanqui."

"He is my father. When you see him on your return, salute him for me. Tell him that his son, now become a man, has not much to complain of in his situation, but that he longs for his native country, his father's village and his friends. Tell them that I am a slave of the Sango chief and that he treats me well."

"How came you here?" asked the boatman.

"My father, debtor to a Bougbou, sold me to his creditor eight times 12 moons ago. From market to market I have passed through many hands, to finish here 50 moons ago. You will give my message to my people, will you not?"—Youth's Companion.

A Long Lived Race.

Deacon Rumnose—Who says beer ain't healthy? Look at the Germans.

Mrs. R.—I was not aware that they were exceptionally long lived.

Deacon R.—That's 'cause you never read the papers. Look at this: "A German rifle company is soon to celebrate its seven hundredth anniversary."—New York Weekly.

A Mean Imputation.

With some women devotion to a mean husband is merely an obstinate determination not to admit having made a mistake.—Chicago Record.

The Home Catechism In Philadelphia.

A good many hundreds and even thousands of long suffering husbands can bear sorrowful testimony to the fact that this is the sort of catechism the wives of their bosoms subject them to every time they put on their hats to go out in the evening:

"Where are you going?"

"Oh, I'm going out for a few minutes."

"Where?"

"Oh, nowhere in particular."

"What for?"

"Oh, nothing."

"Why do you go, then?"

"Well, I want to go, that's why."

"Do you have to go?"

"I don't know that I do."

"Why do you go, then?"

"Because."

"Because what?"

"Well, simply because."

"Going to be gone long?"

"No."

"How long?"

"I don't know."

"Anybody going with you?"

"No."

"Well, it's strange that you can't be content to stay at home a few minutes. Don't be gone long, will you?"

"No."

"See that you don't."

This is one reason why so many marriages are a dead flat fizzle and failure.—Philadelphia Times.

Vaudevillainy.

"I saw Jones this morning," said the gentleman with the pea green whiskers, "with an awful cut on his head that his wife had given him. He was hurrying as fast as he could to the"—

"To the doctor?" interrupted the gentleman with the bald wig.

"Naw; to the barber's to have it cut right."

The riotousness of the ensuing business was perhaps the most realistic presented in any place of entertainment at the price.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

W. S. W.
JUL 17 1898

CANCELLATION STAMPS

as above, with box of dates running to 1907, made on short notice.

Seal Presses,

Stock Certificates and Seals at Low Prices.

Hand Stamps, Band Daters, Autograph Stamps, Half Tone Engraving.

Rand & McNally's Map of the World, 1898, 4 x 6 1-2 feet, for 99c.

This Map will be valuable in helping you to locate places of interest these war times.

WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS,
15 Princess street, Wilmington, N. C.
Bell 'Phone 240. jy 17 tf

Nunnally's Fine Candies

FRESH LOT JUST RECEIVED.

No Finer Candy Made Than Nunnallay's,

60 Cents Per Pound,

Shipped direct from the factory by Express.

For Blood and Muscle take "Sterilized Extract Malt," 20c per bottle. A fine tonic and tones your system up.

Harriss' Lithia Water 25c per gallon.
Fonticello Lithia Water 25c per gallon
Ammonia, strong and good, 25c a quart.
Extract Witch Hazel 35c a quart.

J. Hicks Bunting,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
Wilmington, N. C.

jy 17 tf

"Experience is a Dear Teacher."

We have had our EXPERIENCE and have paid for it. So in buying your

Medicines & Filling Prescriptions

from me, you run no risk whatever It is no EXPERIMENT with us now. We know exactly what we are doing and how to do it. Ask any doctor in this town.

TELEPHONE, store 150, and residence 269.

Yours, for some of your business.

James D. Nutt, The Druggist.

my 22 tf

Drugs, Drugs.

12 Dozen 2-ounce Castor Oil.
12 Dozen 3-ounce Castor Oil.
1 Gross 1-8 ounce Quinine.
1 Gross 1-4 ounce Quinine.
1 Gross Laudanum.
1 Gross Paregoric.
Assafœtida, Camphor, Pills, etc.

Ask for Quotations

before purchasing elsewhere.

R. R. STONE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
5 and 7 South Water St.

jy 13 tf

BAGGING AND TIES.

1000 Rolls Bagging.
5000 Bundles Ties.
800 Barrels Flour.
600 Bushels Meal.
3000 Bushels Corn.
10 Boxes Smoked Shoulders
100 Boxes D. S. Sides.
50 Barrels C. M. Pork.
Also, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses and other goods.

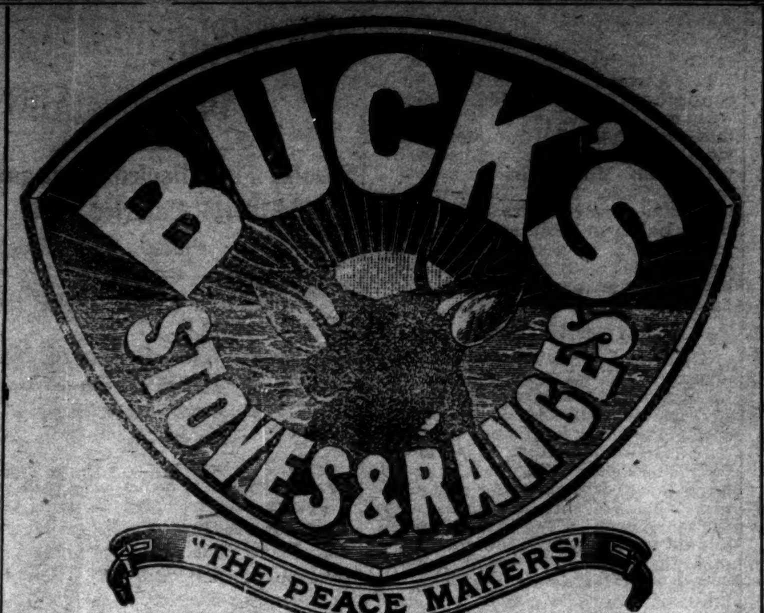
D. L. Gore,
No. 120, 122 and 124 North Water St.

jy 17 tf

HOTEL STEWART.

Rates $2.00 Per Day.

West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office.
Goldsboro, N. C.
feb 25tf



When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

ICE, ICE, ICE,

In Any Quantity From

10 POUNDS TO 100 TONS.

Careful Personal Attention Given All Orders.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

Bell Telephone 94. Inter-State 146.

my 12 tf

SAVE SOMETHING EVERY WEEK,

AND DEPOSIT IT IN

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Capital $25,000. **Surplus $10,000.**

We Want Your Business, and Therefore Keep Open till 9 O'clock Every Saturday Night.

1.—Your money will be safe from fire or burglars.
2.—You can draw it out when you need it.
3.—It will be earning interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and working for you while you are asleep.

☞ We will take pleasure in explaining our system to any man, woman or child, wishing to deposit. je 9 tf

Wall Paper, Wall Paper.

Remember, we have the largest stock of WALL PAPER in the State; all the LATEST STYLES, with suitable BORDERS TO MATCH.

Window Shades.

We make to order from GENUINE SCOTCH-HOLLAND, Window Shades, all sizes and kinds at BOTTOM PRICES.

Picture Framing.

Those having Pictures to Frame will do well to see our NEW LINE OF MOULDINGS.

C. W. YATES & CO.,
Booksellers and Stationers, Wilmington, N. C.

jy 17 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS:
J. D. CROOM, (Maxton.)
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

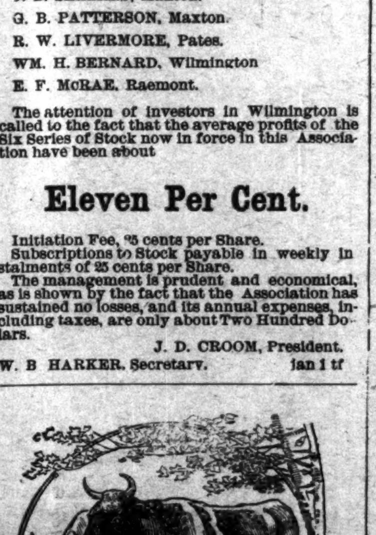
Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf



THE FINEST CATTLE THAT IS RAISED

in rich pasture lands, watered by limpid brooks and in the primest condition, is what we pick our succulent and tender Beef, Lamb, Mutton and Veal from. We are expert judges of meat on the hoof, and cut and prepare a Roast, Filet, Steak, Chop or Cutlet for cooking like artists.

I. B. RHODES.

jy 1 tf

FOR SALE.

Desirable Tract of Land

Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

Three miles south of Jacksonville, N. C., contains 813 acres, of which 200 are cleared and will grow corn, cotton, peanuts and rice. Straw berries and four varieties of blackberries grow on it spontaneously. Soil also excellent for tobacco and potatoes.

The remaining 613 acres are well timbered with pine, ash, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.

Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.

For further information, address
THE MORNING STAR,
Wilmington N. C.

my 23 tf

Jackson Springs Hotel.

Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South, says:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,
Nov. 12, 1897.

H. E. Thompson, Providential, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.

With profound gratitude, I am,
Yours, Respectfully, &c.,
CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.

The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

Packed for Shipping.

This valuable Water is packed for shipping purposes, one dozen half-gallon bottles to the case. It has permanently cured hundreds who have found it inconvenient to visit the Springs.

For prices and further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON,
Providential, Moore Co., N. C.

my 12 tf

MEATS.

D. S. Sides,
Backs,
Bellies,
Plates,
N. C. Hams.
FLOUR ALL GRADES.

Write for Prices.

Hall & Pearsall,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.

jy 7 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE
VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS.
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect May 29, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p.m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:23 p. m., Hamlet 6.53 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:50 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:56 p. m., Athens 3:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:53 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:35 a. m., Shelby 11:37 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:12 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m., Leaves Charlotte 5:10 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a. m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:25 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:28 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:02 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:20 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. je 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule

In Effect July 3rd, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	11 40 "
Leave Fayetteville	11 50 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 54 "
Leave Sanford	1 08 P. M.
Leave Climax	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 40 "
Leave Greensboro	3 50 "
Leave Stokesdale	4 37 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 07 "
Leave Rural Hall	5 26 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 12 P. M.
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

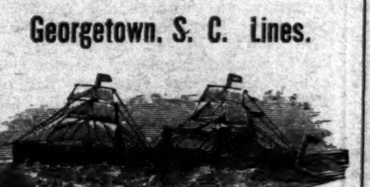
CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.
W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent
my 27 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C. Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

BENEFACTOR	Saturday,	July 16th
CROATAN	Saturday,	July 23rd

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN	Saturday,	July 16th
BENEFACTOR	Saturday,	July 23rd

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

BENEFACTOR	Tuesday,	July 19th
CROATAN	Tuesday,	July 26th

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y
jy 15 tf

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, HELD JUNE 22ND, THE USUAL

Semi-annual Dividend of 3 Per Cent.

Was Declared.

LOCAL STOCKHOLDERS MAY RECEIVE THEIR DIVIDEND CHECK BY CALLING AT THE BANK

J. W. Norwood, President.

je 23 tf

Blue Ridge Springs The Favorite Summer Resort of the Virginia Mountains. Twenty six consecutive seasons under the management of PHIL. F. BROWN.

my 23 2m

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Schedule In Effect May 22, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:03 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 3.25 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:03 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m., Weldon 1:48 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:02 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 5:28 p. m., Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:32 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:50 a. m., Tarboro 12:29 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:20 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 2:59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p. m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m., Sumter 6:06 a. m., Florence 8:55 a. m., Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:30 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 11:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:15 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount .05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.06 a. m., arrive Latta 9.24 a. m., Dillon 9.35 a. m., Rowland 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.20 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 10:43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:30 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:05 p. m., Manning 6:35 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:13 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:40 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:00 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m., 3:30 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m.; 5:55 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:45 a. m.; arrive Darlington 9:18 a. m., Cheraw 10:30 a. m., Wadesboro 2:25 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:25 p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.50 p. m., Hartsville —— p. m., Bennettsville 9:46 p. m., Gibson 10:10 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 8.50 a. m., arrive Darlington 9.20 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:25 a. m., Bennettsville 6:49 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:40 a. m. Leave Darlington 7:45 a. m.; arrive Florence 8:10 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Hartsville 2:15 a. m., Darlington 6.29 a. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Darlington Sunday only 7.50 a. m., arrive Florence 8.15 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:17 p. m., 11:13 p. m.; arrive Selma 2.50 p. m., 11:58 p. m., Smithfield 3:02 p. m., Dunn 3:30 p. m., Fayetteville 4:25 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:09 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 9.50 a. m. Fayetteville 11:10 a. m. 10:35 p. m., Dunn 11:50 p. m., Smithfield 12:28 p. m., Selma 12:35 p. m. and 11:44 p. m., arrive Wilson 1:17 p. m., 12:19 a. m

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:17 p. m., Creston 5:13 p. m., Sumter 6:33 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m Daily except Sunday.

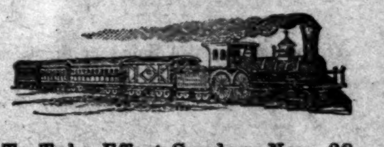
Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager my 22 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST.			GOING WEST.	
3 Pass'g'r Trains		STATIONS.	4 Pass'g'r Trains	
Arrive	Leave		Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	
....	4 32	Kinston	10 12	
5 35	5 45	Newbern	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents Sold by

For sale by ROB. R. BELLAMY, Druggist.
feb 1 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1898.

STARTED FROM CUBA.

The Vanguard of the Porto Rican Expedition—Troops from Charleston Will Follow To-day.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary Alger, as he left the White House at midnight, announced that the vanguard of the Porto Rican expedition had started from Cuba.

Orders were sent to-day to General Miles by Secretary Alger and to Admiral Sampson by Secretary Long, to start for Porto Rico as soon as possible. The Yale, carrying Gen. Miles and a part of the expedition, and other transports carrying the remainder of the troops of General Shafter's command destined for Porto Rico, will proceed to the landing place agreed upon under convoy of Admiral Sampson's vessels. Upon their arrival a landing will be effected under the guns of the warships.

Large forces will be hurried to Porto Rico from the United States.

The troops at Charleston, which have been ready to leave for several days, are under orders to start late to-night or to-morrow. Unless delays that are now unexpected should occur all of the troops at Charleston will have embarked before sundown to-morrow.

The regular troops now at Tampa will be hurried to Porto Rico as rapidly as ships can carry them. It is the expectation of the Secretary of War, that, within ten days, forty thousand American troops will be on Porto Rican soil.

AFFAIRS AT MANILA.

The German Admiral Trying to Make Trouble—A Warning Shot Fired at the Cruiser Irene.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 19.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says:

"United States Consul Wildman informs me that as the German cruiser Irene was passing Mariveles, off Manila, the other day, the United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch was sent to stop her. The Irene refused to obey, when a shell was sent across her bow and a small boat went to discover what she was doing. The German admiral protested and insisted that German ships had a right to enter the harbor without being searched, a claim which Admiral Dewey declined to recognize.

"It is reported that Admiral Von Diedrich, who is in command of the German squadron at Manila, interviewed Captain Chichester, of the British cruiser Immortale, as to what he would do if the Germans interfered with the bombardment of Manila. Captain Chichester replied that only Admiral Dewey and himself knew that."

LIGHTHOUSES DESTROYED.

Spanish Garrison at Guantanamo Spiked Its Cannon and Blew up the Magazine.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The *Journal's* Key West dispatch says: In protest against the act of capitulation signed by Toral at Santiago, the Spanish light-keepers at Cape Maysi and Cape Lucrecea, Cuba, both within the district agreed to be surrendered, have bured down their lighthouse.

The Spanish garrison at Guantanamo City is reported to have spiked its cannon and blown up its magazines.

The gunbost Machias, which left Guantanamo bay on July 14, arrived this morning. Her officers report having seen the Cape Maysi light and two other Spanish lighthouses on the north coast of eastern Cuba on fire, as they steamed by.

MADRID ADVICES.

The Surrender of Santiago—Government in No Hurry to Make Peace.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 19.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says:

"Captain General Blanco and Gen. Toral were given a free hand in the surrender of Santiago, as the government did not desire to expose itself to such criticism as followed the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron when it was alleged that the government ordered Admiral Cervera to quit the bay.

"The necessity of making peace is now universally admitted, but the necessity of making it quickly is not realized, and partly owing to Senor Sagasta's indecision, apparently nothing definite is being done by the government, which seems in no hurry to make proposals."

THE MANILA EXPEDITION.

Troops and Supplies Going on Shipboard at San Francisco.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 18.—To-day 1,500 men of the First Montana regiment and 300 recruits for the First California volunteers broke camp and marched to the transport steamer Pennsylvania, which will convey them to Manila.

No further troops have been designated for future Manila expeditions, and it now seems possible that some of the troops will be sent East to join the invading army at Porto Rico.

Efforts will be made to get the St. Paul off by next Monday and the Scandia, a government steamer, which will also be used on this expedition, as soon after as possible next week.

A hospital train with eighty-four sick and wounded soldiers from Santiago has arrived at Fort Thomas, Ky., and all are reported as doing well. It is reported that there are no serious cases on the list.

The Italian men-of-war Dogoli and Piomente arrived at Gibraltar yesterday, the Piomente proceeding almost at once en route for the Canaries. The Spaniards have erected new batteries armed with 6-inch guns at Ceuta and Tarifa.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SAVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

THE EXPEDITION TO PORTO RICO.

An Overwhelming Force to be Thrown at Once on the Island.

GEN. MILES LEADS THE WAY.

Sailed Yesterday with Artillery and Troops on the Yale—30,000 in the Expedition From Chickamauga, Tampa and Charleston.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—After three days consulation between the President, Secretary Alger and Gen. Brooke, during which there was frequent communication with Gen. Miles at Siboney, the details of the Porto Rican expedition were perfected and the expedition itself was gotten under way; Gen. Miles with some artillery and troops sailing to-day for Porto Rico on the converted cruiser Yale, to be followed quickly by an army of about 30,000 men. There are some notable differences in the plan for this expedition and for the stately naval pageant that sailed away from Tampa under Gen. Shafter's command to attack Santiago. First, there will be practically no naval convoys; the Navy Department has declared that they are unnecessary; that there is not a Spanish warship in the West Indies that dare trust its bow out of port. In the second place, the expedition does not start from one point, but will be divided among several ports, thus preventing the tremendous congestion that was encountered at Tampa in the effort to start the big fleet. Lastly, there will be no effort made to get the ships away together, but the transports will be allowed to find their own way to their destination without concerted movements.

Gen. Miles Leads the Way.

He had been promised by the President he should go, and the promise was redeemed when the Yale headed to-day for Porto Rico. Gen. Brooke will be the senior officer in Milles' command and upon him will fall the responsibility for the execution of the details of his superior's plans. It is estimated that General Miles should arrive by Wednesday night at the point selected for the landing and will hoist the American flag at once over Porto Rico soil. The point chosen for his landing is kept a secret, as the general will land before the full body of the expedition is at hand, and it is consequently not desirable that the enemy should be able to assemble a superior force to meet him. The distance from Charleston, where the first body of troops for Miles' expedition was to start to-day, is more than double the distance from Santiago to Porto Rico, so that the transports which sail from the former city can scarcely reach Gen. Miles before the early part of next week. These Charleston troops are the First brigade of the First division of the First Army Corps and are commanded by Brigadier General George A. Ernest. The brigade comprises the Second Wisconsin, Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments.

The purpose of Secretary Alger is to make the Porto Rican campaign a short one. An overwhelming force will be thrown upon the island and it is possible that a bloodless victory will be achieved when the Spanish become convinced that they have no reasonable chance to resist successfully.

The Army of Invasion.

The expedition is to comprise 30,000 men at the start and it will be swelled soon to 40,000 and if necessary to 70,000 men, the equipment of the volunteer forces having now progressed so well as to warrant the statement that that number can be ready for service in Porto Rico in a very short time. The entire body of troops at Tampa will be taken, numbering about 13,000 men and including a lot of heavy and light artillery in command of Gen. Rogers. The expedition will be strong with artillery, as some of that at Santiago commanded by General Randolph is to be drawn upon. The Tampa troops are known as the Fourth Corps, under Major General Coppinger, comprising the Second division, under Brigadier General Simon Snyder, and made up of the First brigade, Brigadier General Schwann, Eleventh and Nineteenth United States infantry; Second brigade, Brigadier General Carpenter, Second New York and Fifth Maryland; Third brigade, Brigadier General Hale, One hundred and fifty-seventh Indiana, Third Pennsylvania and First Ohio. Third division, Brigadier General Kline, commanding; First brigade, Col. C. L. Kennant, Fifth Ohio, First Florida and Thirty-second Michigan; Second brigade, Brigadier General Lincoln, Sixty-ninth New York, Third Ohio and Second Georgia; the provisional cavalry brigade, Colonel Noyes, Fifth United States and detachments of the First, Second, Third, Sixth and Tenth United States cavalry and eight troops of Rough Riders; artillery brigade, General Randolph, two light and ten heavy batteries. It is possible that all of the cavalry will not be called upon.

Gen. Brooks will take with him from Chickamauga Park most of the First and Second brigades of his army corps. The first of these are (in addition to Gen. Ernest's brigade at Charleston) the Second brigade, First division, Gen. Haines, Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois and Fourth Pennsylvania; Third brigade, Col. J. S. Culver, First Kentucky, Third Kentucky and Fifth Illinois. Second division, Col. J. S. Poland, commanding, First brigade, Brigadier General C. T. Roe, Thirty-first Michigan, First Georgia, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana; Second brigade, Gen. McKee, Sixth Othio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, First West Virginia; Third brigade, Brigadier General Rosser, Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania, Fourteenth Minnesota.

The Navy's Part.

The part which the navy is to take in the assault against Porto Rico has been fully matured. The several transport fleets will have with them one or two auxiliary craft carrying strong secondary batteries of six or eight pounders. Secretary Long this afternoon said that no time had been fixed for the departure of Admiral Sampson's fleet for San Juan. As to the navy's plans, he would only say that they would co-operate in every way with the movements of the army. The report that three monitors were on their way from Key West to San Juan was characterized by the secretary as unauthorized. It is the general understanding, however, that the navy will rely mainly on armored ships for the bombardment of San Juan, as the big battleships and monitors afford the best means of offensive warfare, while their armour belts protect them from such fire as the San Juan batteries can bring to bear. The fortifications there are much like those of Santiago, with a morro castle at the entrance of the harbor and a number of lesser fortifications leading up to the city. These, however, are viewed with less awe since an examination of the morro batteries at Santiago has shown them to be antiquated and capable of little effective resistance.

The movement of the ships from Santiago to their new fields of action will begin at once, and it is probable that some of Admiral Sampson's ships were detached to-day and proceeded with Gen. Miles' first expedition toward Porto Rico. They will be needed to cover the debarkation of the troops on Porto Rican soil. The others will follow as soon as the full army expedition is ready to make a landing, when the attack will begin simultaneously from land and sea.

A Spanish Bluff.

Secretary Long said to-day that no apprehension whatever existed over the Spanish threat that the Camara squadron would be divided, a part of the ships coming to this side to attack American seaport cities. This is looked upon as a sheer bluff, and it will not have the effect of changing any of the navy's plans or withdrawing any ships for the patrol of the Atlantic coast. Should the threat be made good, ships more than a match for any of Camara's vessels would be available at any Atlantic port on short notice.

No time has been set for the departure of Commodore Watson's squadron for Spain, although this move, also, is drawing rapidly near. Secretary Long said to-day that the reported new lists of the ships of the squadron were inaccurate, as the list had not been finally made up.

Shafter's Troops.

It has been decided that none of the troops that participated in the actual fighting before Santiago shall be employed on the Porto Rico expedition. There are two reasons for this; first, the men have suffered severely from hardship, the climate and from fevers and are entitled to a rest; second, it is deemed to be a very bad practice to allow the soldiers who have been exposed to yellow fever to be brought in contact with those fresh from the United States. There is also still another reason, a purely military one. Ten thousand Spanish troops are at Holguin, Manzanillo and other points within striking distance of Santiago, and might not lose an opportunity to recover the ground lost at Santiago if the place were left insufficiently protected. Therefore, Shafter's entire army is to be kept on guard on the high hills in the rear of the town until the men have stamped out the yellow fever. Then they will take a turn at the Spaniards if they can be found, and it may be that Shafter's march will end at Havana. He will work as far from his base as possible after his army is thoroughly refreshed, hunting the enemy wherever they are liable to be found.

LIKELY TO CAUSE TROUBLE.

Difficulty in Communicating With Spanish Troops Outside of Santiago Embraced in Toral's Surrender.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

GUANTANAMO BAY, July 17, 9 P. M.—The problem of notifying the Spanish troops of the Fourth Army Corps, outside of those which composed the garrison of Santiago de Cuba, of the surrender of Gen. Toral's forces, is likely to cause some trouble. The Spaniards at Guantanamo are evidently still ignorant of the surrender, and the Cubans, under Gen. Perez, have daily skirmishes with the defenders of the town, who are apparently trying to break through the lines and join the Spanish forces at Santiago.

Gen. Miles, who arrived on the Yale this afternoon, says that Gen. Toral will send officers to the different garrisons in the province notifying them of the surrender. The Spaniards in Guantanamo can be easily reached and they will be ordered to come down the bay and surrender. Those inland, however, will be more difficult to communicate with, and it will probably be some time before all the Spanish troops are notified.

SUSPICIOUS FEVER CASES.

Steamer Seneca at Newport News With Sick and Wounded From Santiago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 18.—The United States transport Seneca arrived in Hampton Roads this afternoon at 3 o'clock with ninety-nine sick and wounded soldiers from Santiago. In view of the prevalence of yellow fever at Santiago, Dr. Pettus, the United States quarantine officer, refused to permit the sick and wounded men to be landed. It is understood that they will be taken to New York. Dr. Pettus, says that no yellow fever has developed among the patients aboard but it is understood that there are three suspicious cases on the vessel.

Private D. J. Dooling, of Troop A, United States cavalry, died of fever at the hospital at Fort Monroe yesterday afternoon. This is the only death that has occurred at the hospital since the first of the sick and wounded soldiers arrived.

NOT SO BAD.

Not More Than 300 Yellow Fever Cases Among the Troops.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A dispatch was received late last night stating that the entire number of fever cases up to that time did not exceed 300. This lowered the estimate by one-half from that given in press dispatches, and was a source of satisfaction to the authorities. Surgeon Arthur at New York has been given carte blanche to get together at the earliest moment a large number of contract doctors and nurses familiar with fever cases. They will go to Santiago on the Resolute, which leaves the American Line pier to-morrow morning.

The following telegram was received from Dr. Legarde regarding the case of Gen. Duffield. It was dated yesterday but did not come to hand until today: "Gen. Duffield has yellow fever; is at division hospital, but is doing nicely; much better to-day." Gen. Duffield is a man of vigorous constitution and no doubt is felt that he will be able to recover from the disease.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Summary of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 7.
Boston—Boston, 6; Pittsburg, 4.
Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 5.
New York—New York, 5; Louisville, 1.
Baltimore—Baltimore, 9; Chicago, 3.
Washington—Washington, 2; Cleveland, 2, (11 innings.)

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher.

THE SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO.

Spanish Flag Hauled Down and "Old Glory" Unfurled in Its Place.

A VIEW OF THE HARBOR.

Fortifications Not Formidable—The Submarine Mines—The City Showed No Traces of the Bombardment by Sampson's Ships.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

UNDER MORRO CASTLE, HARBOR OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17, 3 P. M., via Playa Del Este, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 17, (delayed in transmission)—At exactly nine o'clock this morning the Spanish flag was lowered from the staff crowning the heights upon which battered Morro Castle spreads half-way. The ceremony attesting the defunct soverignity of Spain in this part of the world was witnessed by a few Spanish and American troops on shore and by the Brooklyn, New York, Vixen and Vesuvius, lying within a few hundred yards of the harbor entrance. Almost immediately after the flag was hauled down steam launches commanded by Lieutenants Hobson and Palmer entered the harbor, penetrating as far as the firing stations of the submarines. These mines were judged to be not so formidable as expected, and later in the afternoon they were all exploded under the supervision of the Vixen. It was seen that two mines had been exploded at the time of the entrance of the Merrimac into the channel of Santiago harbor, but it is not thought probable that either of them had anything to do with the sinking of the craft.

Valuable Prizes.

Six or seven fine steamers in the harbor fall as prizes to the navy and the army. The Spanish gunboat Alvarez had already been taken possession of by a prize crew from the New York. The other vessels lie at the other end of the harbor—at Santiago proper.

Soon after noon Commodore Schley, with Capt. Cook, of the Brooklyn, Lieut. J. H. Sears, the flag lieutenant, Lieut. B. W. Wells, the flag secretary, and three invited correspondents of the Associated Press, went into the harbor on a steam launch, which moved slowly in order to make close observations of the Spanish forts and batteries.

Every one expressed satisfaction at the fact that Morro Castle was not demolished by the bombardment, Capt. Cook, saying: "We need El Morro as an object lesson, and America is rather shy on ruins, anyhow." The old fort stands on the bluff, terrace fashion. From the water's edge to the brow-beetling cliff there are huge caves formed by the action of the waves. It would appear, however, that only one bastion was knocked to pieces while the queer little sentry boxes, dating back to the sixteenth century, escaped almost intact.

The Fortifications.

Morro Castle is the only imposing fortification in the harbor and it is only so in appearance, since not a gun is mounted within or on the crumbled walls. In fact, all the batteries, masked and open, dwindled in their terror inspiring qualities as the inspection grew closer. Crowning the hill on the west side of the entrance were the famous six-inch rapid-firing guns from the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes. These were ugly looking and dangerous, while below on brick foundations on the western shore of the entrance, were some revolving guns. These were the ones which poured such a bitter fire into the Merrimac.

Directly east of Morro Castle, on the crest of a plateau-like cliff, were six guns, one or two of which were dismounted.

The Estrella battery and a small neighbor further in, showed no guns, while the famous Cayo Smith filled the islet with blue, white and yellow houses situated in groves of flowering trees, some of the buildings looking as if they had been the resorts of pleasure seekers in happier times. Others were humble enough in appearance for fishermen's houses. All were deserted, and, strange to say, not one, apparently, had been touched by a hostile projectile.

On the inside of the slope and hill to the westward some hastily constructed but very comforting casemates were seen into which Spanish gunners were wont to retire when our ships opened fired. When the firing ceased the gunners only had a few steps to climb to their 6-inch rapid fire guns, which almost always fired a few spiteful farewell shots.

At Punta Gorda, there were two 4 inch guns, one above the other, neither protected by even sand or earth. These commanded the harbor entrance pretty well, but they could have been silenced by one well directed heavy shell.

Commodore Schley has over and over expressed the belief that our fleet could probably have entered the harbor without the loss of a single ship. The mines might have stopped ingress by sinking the leading ship. But this is the chance of war and not so grave as many taken during the civil war, nor as serious as would have been the situation had there been good batteries, properly manned in the harbor.

The Reina Mercedes.

Commodore Schley's party first steamed around the wreck of the Reina Mercedes, which lies with her bow pointed toward the city. His list to starboard rested on a reef near the foot of the Morro cliff. The cruiser was sunk to the upper deck, on which one six-inch gun remained. One torpedo tube was loaded, and the auxiliary battery seemed in place. Evidently the crew of the Reina Mercedes left her in a hurry. This is less to be wondered at when it is noted that there were great gaps in her sides, showing where two twelve-inch and two thirteen-inch shells had struck her. The sea washed gently through the after-cabin of the cruiser, which was decorated in old-fashioned style, and the wind fluttered a red silk curtain, which could be plainly seen over an inner door as the launch steamed by. About six hundred yards ahead of the Reina Mercedes and almost in line with her was the wreck of the Merrimac, lying in fully six fathoms of water on the very edge of the channel. Had not the current swung the doomed ship alongside instead of athwart the channel the latter would have been blockaded. When Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson took the collier into the harbor he was hunting for a four-fathom spot and only missed it by a few yards.

At the firing stations on the west side, which Commodore Schley inspected in person, the American party met a Spanish artillery captain, who was courteous, but gloomy. Commodore Schley was his own interpreter and advised the officer, with the few men under his command, to go up to the city and surrender as quickly as possible.

When the Spanish captain was asked to point out the route to the 6-inch battery on the west hill, he said there was none and explained that the way to get there was over steep rocky and difficult ground. It was learned later that this was not true, and it was surmised that the Spaniard was anxious to prevent the Americans from seeing the damage done by the bombardment.

A Glimpse of the City.

Commodore Schley then said he was determined to have a glimpse at Santiago city and the launch was headed along the west side of the channel, going slowly and sticking to the shallow water, lest some contact mine put an end, as the commodore remarked "to our quiet pleasure party."

Skirting the broad, lake-like spot in the harbor where the Spanish fleet (destroyed two weeks ago) used to lie during the bombardments and noting the brilliantly painted buoys which marked the shallows, Punta Gorda was rounded, and distant about two miles, the city of Santiago shone out, the cathedral being especially well defined and the masts and funnels of not a few vessels showing at the wharves. At that distance Santiago did not show any traces of the destruction wrought by the 101 of the 106 8-inch shells fired on the city last Monday.

Returning to the Brooklyn, Commodore Schley, accompanied by his staff, entered the harbor this evening soon after the mines were exploded.

The Wrecked Spanish Fleet.

Captain Cook of the Brooklyn is authority for the statement that the former Spanish flagship, the Infanta Maria Teresa, has floated off the reef on which she stranded, and that her heavy armament is practically uninjured. The captain also says this cruiser will almost surely be saved and form an addition to the United States navy, a trophy of the glorious July 3d.

The Cristobal Colon may also be saved, although a good deal depends on the weather, which is very uncertain at this time of the year. A heavy storm might drive the cruiser so high on the coral reef that it would be impossible to float her.

Many of the naval men are outspoken in their criticism of the treatment of the Colon immediately after her surrender. They believe the ship could have been saved when she slipped back from the reef into deep water, had divers, carpenters and machinists with a competent prize crew been sent on board of her.

The crew of the Brooklyn regarded the Vizcaya as their particular enemy since the time, when they were both present at Queen Victoria's jubilee display, when there was much comment abroad on what a good fight might be expected between the two ships if they ever met.

Of the four big ships which were in Admiral Cervera's fleet only two are surely doomed to destruction, they are the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, and these, as a coincidence, was the two cruisers which went into Havana harbor after the blowing up of the Maine and were moored near the wreck of the United States battleship in all the bravery of paint, gilding and bunting, seeming to gloat over the ruin caused, while the people of Havana shouted themselves hoarse, and bragged unceasingly of what the two formidable cruisers of Spain would do with the United States navy should ever a fair fight be possible.

"Surely" remarked Lieut. Commander Wainwright, of the Gloucester, formerly of the Maine, "this avenges the Maine."

Speaking of the military victories of July 1 and 2, and of the naval victory of July 3, Commodore Schley said seriously: "These victories may serve not only to deprive Spain of her colonial possessions, but to bring about a change of frontiers in Europe. Spain cannot get the terms now which she might have had two months ago; what can she hope for in six months more of such war? 'Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad.'"

SIX HUNDRED CASES.

Yellow Fever Patients Under Treatment at Siboney—Only Five Deaths.

SIBONEY, CUBA, July 16.—New cases of yellow fever continue to appear daily, and fully six hundred are now under treatment, but the disease is of a very mild form, and the physicians say it is now well in hand. Only five deaths have occurred up to to-night, the low mortality being remarkable and most encouraging to Drs. Guiteras and other fever experts, who had grave fears when the disease appeared that the death rate would be very heavy.

Gen. Miles, in an interview to-day with the correspondent of the Associated Press, said he believed the danger from the pest was over, and that the men do not seem to fear it in the least, owing to the mildness of most of the cases.

TRADE WITH SANTIAGO.

War Traffic Signed—Vessels With Supplies May Enter.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The President has signed the war tariff for Santiago and it takes effect to-morrow. It adopts in general the privileged rates now given Spain there and makes that tariff unifrom for all countries including the United States.

The following telegram has been sent to the principal collectors along the Atlantic coast:

"You may clear American or neutral vessels with supplies and provisions for Santiago de Cuba."

The dispatch was sent out by the Treasury Department.

A FAMILY MURDERED.

A White Farmer, His Wife and Child. The Murderer Escapes.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HOUSTON, Tex., July 18.—At Cypress, a small town near here, at noon to-day, Peter Burton, a negro, murdered Henry Meyers, a white farmer, his wife and infant child. Robbery is thought to have been the motive. The negro escaped, though several posses of officers and citizens are after him. The crime was committed with a hatchet. One member of the family, a boy who was sick in bed, escaped slaughter by crawling two miles. He gave the alarm.

The British bark Loch Ranza, which sailed from New York on July 3d for Savannah, returned yesterday after two weeks of head winds and strong gales, the crew refusing to proceed to their destination owing to the unseaworthiness of the craft.

A movement was started at Tampa yesterday to present Admiral Cervera a home on Tampa Bay in recognition of his humane and chivalric treatment of Hobson and crew, and a desire to save him from insult and possible death should he return to Spain.

A CHILD ENJOYS

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

CUBAN PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

Instructions Issued to General Shafter for Government of Captured Territory.

A NEW POLITICAL POWER.

Formally Established in the Island of Cuba—Extending Absolute Protection to People in Their Rights of Person and Property.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A state paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history, was issued to-night by direction of President McKinley. It provides in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a President of the United States.

By order of Secretary Alger, Adjutant General Corbin to-night cabled the document to General Shafter, in command of the military forces at Santiago. The paper is not only an authorization and instruction to Gen. Shafter for the government of the captured territory, but also a proclamation to the people of the territory of the intentions of the government of the United States regarding them and their interests. It marks the formal establishment of a new political power in the island of Cuba, and insures to the people of the territory over which the power extends, absolute security in the exercise of their private rights and relations, as well as security to their persons and property. The full text of the document is as follows:

"*Adjutant General's Office, Washington, July 18, 1898.*—General Shafter, Santiago de Cuba:

"The following is sent you for your information and guidance. It will be published in such manner in both English and Spanish as will give it the widest circulation in the territory under your control:

"To the Secretary of War—Sir—The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago, and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States, render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

"The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property, and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will, therefore, be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the people of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effects to this beneficient purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation shall be as free from severity as possible.

"Though the powers of the military occupants are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of person and property, and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, and until they are suspended or superceded by the occupying belligerent, are allowed to remain in force and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander-in-chief. The native constabulary, will so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary do so.

"While the rule of conduct of the American commander-in-chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind, if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenence of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials, in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the commander must be guided by his judgment and by his experience and a high sense of justice.

"One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of the property and the collection and administration of revenues. It it conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenue thereof; but he is not to destroy it save in the case of a military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways and boats belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but unless in case of military necessity they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all school houses, are, so far as this, to be protected.

"Private property, whether belonging to individuals or to corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, and railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupants, but unless destroyed under military necessity, are not to be retained.

"While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns or provinces, which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expense of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates and modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the army.

"Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible, receipts are to be given.

"All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces, will be opened to commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By order of the Secretary of War, H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General.

A CARLIST RISING.

Secret Movements Along the French Frontier Against Which Precautions Have Been Taken.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 19.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says: "It is well known here that for some time past the Carlists have been secretly placing stores, arms and ammunition in many of the smaller towns along the French side of the frontier. When the signal for a Carlist rising is given the taking of these supplies and munitions of war across the frontier will occupy at the most a single night, as the men are ready and know where they must go to receive arms and equipments.

"The government has increased measures of precaution to nip in the bud any attempt of the kind.

"I have also information that the Republicans, especially those of Valencia and Andalusia, are buying arms. Gen. Weyler is reported to be in communication with both the Carlists and the Republicans.

"*El Imparcial* accuses President McKinley of deliberately prolonging the war in order to carry it into Spain to enable England, in the final settlement, to derive territorial advantages at Gibraltar or in the Canaries."

WARM WIRELETS.

Gen. O. O. Howard arrived at Tampa last night and has arranged to go to Santiago, probably to-day, with the paymaster's corps.

A fire that broke out in Southerland, Eng., last night, destroyed thirty business buildings in three of the principal streets. The flames were not then under control.

The Southeen and Western and Atlantic Railroad officials received orders yesterday to provide cars for moving as many as six thousand troops from Chickamauga.

General Wilson, at Charleston, has received orders which he declines to disclose. Transports are, however, being loaded and it is understood a move for Porto Rico is anticipated within a day or two.

A dispatch from Havana, dated Monday, says: "Seven American warships heavily bombarded Manzanillo this morning. Three steamers of the Menedz line were set on fire. Several gunboats that were in the harbor issued for the defence of the town, but were stranded."

Col. William J. Rryan's regiment has at last started for the front and the late Presidential candidate in his soldier uniform is now on the Burlington road enroute to Jacksonville, where Col. Bryan and his regiment will be under the command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, fo 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Lost—A Powers, Gibbs & Co. card case on the Seacoast train Monday night, July 18th. It contained money and other articles of value. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to STAR office. jy 19 2t

For Sale—Yawl, can be used as sail or row-boat; about 15 feet long and light. In good condition. Apply to James I. Metts. jy 17 tf

Your Shipments of cotton, naval stores, and country produce of all kinds solicited. Every effort made to get the highest prices, and prompt returns always made. T. D. Love, 24 North Water street. jy 14 1w

To Country Merchants and Farmers—Ship your beef cattle and mutton and all country produce to M. C. Benson, 106 Dock street. Best prices and prompt returns. jy 13 tf

If You Want choice sweet Cantaloupes and Watermelons, get them from H. J. Bierman, 215 Market street. A full line always on hand. jy 12 tf.

For the Finest Peaches in the city three times a week at reasonable prices, see L. Tate Bowden No. 6 Princess street. jy 7 tf

Photographer Runaway.—U. C. Ellis has run way ahead of his competitors and the public concedes him the right of way for the finest possible Photographs. Your work solicited. 114 Market street. je 26 1m

C. S. Garrell has opened a produce commission business at 7 North 2nd street. Shipments from the country solicited and will be handled with care and promptness. City merchants requested to ask for prices. je 16 D&W 1m

Cow Peas for planting. Hay, Grain and all kinds of feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Both Phones No. 92. je 2 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 206 sep 21 tf

Kure House,
Carolina Beach.
PLENTY OF ROOMS; FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
Good Board and
Every Comfort for Guests.
Board by the day, week or month.
For rates, apply to
Mrs. Hans A. Kure.
jy 10 1m

Old Newspapers.
YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWS PAPERS, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT, AT THE
Star Office.
SUITABLE FOR
WRAPPING PAPER
AND EXCELLENT FOR
Placing Under Carpet.
jan 1 tf

SPECIAL SALE
this week in
Black Goods and
Summer Fabrics.
WE ARE SHOWING A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF
Carpets, Mattings, Oil-Cloth, Portieres, Screens, Mosquito Nets, Trunks, Bags, and Window Shades.
Bathing Suits
and Caps
for Ladies and Gents.
Ladies', Gents' and
Children's Underwear
in all grades.
Just received, the largest assortment of PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS from
$1.00 to $3.00.
The C. W. Polvogt Co.
jy 10 tf

Piano Prices.
Many People Pay Twice
the Value of the Piano
When they buy because they are not posted as to prices, nor the quality of the goods.
You Can Buy a Lester Piano,
such as was recently used at the Y. M. C. A for $225 cash or $250 on instalments. We have other good PIANOS still much lower.
Our Famous "Sohmer" Piano
can be bought from $350 upwards.
Cabinet Organs
proportionately low as to prices and a large stock.
E. VAN LAER,
402 and 404 North Fourth Street.
je 4 tf tu th sa

A Fresh Supply of All Kinds
of Duttenhofer's and Mundell's
FINE SHOES
JUST RECEIVED.
Look in Our Show Window.
We invite the Ladies especially to try the Shoes.
We keep at the same old place, 63½ steps east from corner of Front and Princess streets.
MERCER & EVANS.
a 17 tf

SEND US
Your Orders for
Flour, Coffee, Meal,
Corn, Oats, Hay,
MEAT, &c.
AND GET
BOTTOM PRICES.
D. McEACHERN,
Wholesale Grocer.
je 12 tf

HOOP IRON.
200 Bundles 1⅛ Iron.
150 Bundles 1-inch Iron.
125 Bundles 1¼ Iron.
50 Bundles 1⅜ Iron.
25 Barrels Glue.
150 Spirit Casks.
900 Bushels Corn.
750 Bushels Oats.
850 Bushels Meal.
250 Bales Hay.
W. B. Cooper,
Wholesale Grocer, Wilmington, N. C.
jy 10 tf

AT THE Unlucky Corner.
Westphalia Hams.
North Carolina Roe Herring.
Extra Nice Chip Beef.
Carter's Grated Pineapple.
Olives, Pickles, Chow-chow.
Fresh, Red-Combed Spring Chickens,
Agent for JACKSON SPRING WATER.
S. W. SANDERS.
jy 7 tf

R. R. LOVE & BRO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.
Full line of Fancy and Heavy Groceries at bottom prices. Consignments of all kinds solicited. Cattle a specialty. Naval Stores and Cotton. 107 North Water street. R. R. LOVE & BRO.
jy 13 1m